CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAIN[T]
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
BOVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,486—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

LIB[RARY] OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
[T]HE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "PENINSULAR," sailing on SATURDAY, the 21st September, passengers will embark at Noon from the VICTORIA DOCK Steps, until further notice.

Passengers arriving by the Outward Mail Steamers will also land there.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
B.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B.M.) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 22th August, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duc. BALDUINO............ 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,191	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A STEAMER	3,000	7th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th September, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 26th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, about the 26th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 26th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1895.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VETERINARY MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

WE carry a Well-Selected Stock of these Goods, and fill orders immediately on receipt. We receive all Important Novelties as they are put on the Market in England, and Invite

HORSE-OWNERS
AND
VETERINARY SURGEONS

To Inspect our Stock.

	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S Akeoderma for Skin Diseases	1	0
KEMP'S Alterative Condition Powders	1	8
KEMP'S Healing Powder for Sore Back, etc.	0	12
KEMP'S Strengthening Iron Powder	2	8
KEMP'S Veterinary Liniment	1	4

CLARK'S, ELLIMAN'S, JAMES', and Other Imported Remedies.
HOBBLE'S FARRIERS' TOOLS.
POCKET INSTRUMENTS, KNIVES,
LANCETS, NEEDLES, FORCEPS,
BOOKS, etc., etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.

VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A	Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do. do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

NO FINER CLARET

FOR TABLE USE
CAN BE FOUND
IN THE MARKET.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET

Is a sound Wine holding an established Reputation on its merits alone. It will Secure approval Upon any table.

Per Dozen Quarts......... Rs. 14-4.
Per Dozen Pints........... Rs. 8-4.

We hold a fine stock of more expensive Clarets, carefully selected to suit every palate. Lists on application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
STORES IN BOMBAY.

OPEN FREE TO ALL!

NO ENTRANCE FEES!
NO SUBSCRIPTIONS!!
NO TICKETS!!!

GENERAL CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, &C.,
FREE ON APPLICATION.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS INVITED.

FREE DELIVERY IN BOMBAY
BY OUR OWN CARTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE AND STYLISH DRESS MATERIALS.

NEW STOCK
OF
CREPONS
GOFFERED CLOTHS,
COATINGS, ETC.,
NOW SHOWING.
Write for Patterns.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOO[K] TO MEN;

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 192, High Holborn, LONDON.

A PRACTICAL POEM.

The exquisitely SWEET FRAGRANCE
And the sense of PERFECT PURITY afforded
by the use of
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Renders the article
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL
and Refreshing
TOOTH AND MOUTH WASH
in existence.

It is superior to any Imported article, and is indispensable when once used.

RE. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHRONOMETRICAL POONA RACES. 1895. CHRONOGRAPHS.

THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.

We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders :—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch... Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver Cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement...	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch......	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Mark Master's Aprons, Best Quality	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

Agents for India, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 25th Instant, both Dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 18th September, 1895.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1895, at 5 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To Elect a Member of Committee in place of Mr. E. R. Susetham, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To Elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th September to 3rd October, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th September, 1895.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 3rd Day of October, 1895, for Supply of Cast-iron and Galvanised Sheet-iron Vent-shafts and Cast-iron Covers, Frames and Steps for Manholes, required for Portions of the Mazgaon and of the Malabar Hill and Khambala Hill Sewerage Districts.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. One Thousand and Five Hundred (Rs. 1,500), to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. C. JAMES, A. M. Inst. C.E.,
Acting Special Drainage Engineer.

Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay, 18th Sept., 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HAJI ABOOL CASSIM KAZARANEE, late of Bushire, Mogul Mahomedan Merchant, Deceased.

GOOLAM HOOSAIN BIN AGA ABOOL HASAN LAREK, the duly constituted Attorney of AGA MOHOMED KARIM BIN HAJI ABOOL CASSIM and AGA MAHOMED ISMAIL BIN HAJI ABOOL CASSIM.......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Charles Frederick Farran, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Five and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th Day of September, 1895.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

TO

RAILWAY ENGINEERS

AND

BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT

Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from

GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBESS & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF OLD MATERIALS, PILE DRIVING MACHINE, COIR MATTING, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Public Works storeyard, on the Esplanade, Fort, old materials, consisting pile driving machine, mathematical instrument, posts, plates, door and window shutters, empty K. O. boxes, tins, old iron, cut trees, waste paper, corrugated iron sheets, pickaxes, hoes, zinc sheeting, coir matting, canvas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1895.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY, No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of chairs, easy chairs, sofas, round, writing, dressing, washing, and dining-tables, sideboards, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, semi-grand square piano, cloth presses, pictures, double and single bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, nose rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose pearl ruby earrings, rings, gold chains and watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, September 20, 1895.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,

The Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 25-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Mr. James Pearse's shop, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, single and double iron bedsteads with wire and spring mattresses, one Deschamp made family bedstead, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Japanese revolving top writing table, gauze curtains, very old blue, white and gold China square and round jars, China figures, engravings, open-carved blackwood sofas and chiffoniers, etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dadur, and near the Police station, the valuable and handsome black and steakwood household furniture, 6 and 8-light chandeliers, large musical box, tricycle, brass bedstead, strong-built landau, mail phaeton an gig (buggy), Brussels carpets, table ornaments, China flower pots, etc., the property of HAJEE AHMED HASUM, Esq.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF 3 SHIGRAMS AND 4 HORSES.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortagagee, Bhikaijee, widow of Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Mistry, and on account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bottlewalla (an Insolvent)—

3 shigrams.
4 horses.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany semigrand pianoforte.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room, pier, side, dressing, and wash-hand tables, conversation and reclining couches, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, clothes press, almyra, dressing glass, &c.

1 large English cooking stove.

By order of Messrs. Pallonjee and Co., and on account of whom it may concern—

5 cases each 2 tins, each 56 lbs. Australian honey.

On account of the concerned—

5 H M G|C 2423—1 case worsteds, ex s. s. Tokio.

By order of the Supt., Government Telegraph Department,—

140 galvanised iron tubes for posts.

By order of Mr Girjasunker Vajesunker, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ally Sulaman and Co—

490 H A S & Co. 61-65—1 case black worsted coating, ex Clan Macalister.

66-67—2 cases worsted coating, ex Austen Hall.

491 H A S & Co. 67-68—1 case " " ex Hispania.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram,
1 second-hand landau.
4 Japanese jinrickshaws.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on the Dates hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties, by order of the mortgagees, Ramjee Ebjee and Narayenjee Ebji, and the executors of the will of the late Cooverjee Moorarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

On THURSDAY, the 10th Day of October, 1895, at 4 p.m., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,051 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 45, and new Survey No. 8151, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 181 and now under ward Nos. 131 and 132 (2) and Street No. 514 and (2), and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the north partly by the property formerly of Sadanund Essoba, but now of the said Meghasham Essoba, and partly by the cart of Pinjrapole, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantro Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 P.M.—Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new No. A-42 and A-12, old Survey Nos. 125 and 126, and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under 354, then under No. 218, and now under street Nos. 546 and 548, and ward No. 133, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Panjrapole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

On FRIDAY, the 11th Day of October, 1895, at 4 p.m., Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cudjan shed standing thereon, situate at Parel, on the Government House road, admeasuring 3,120 square yards or thereabouts, part of which is Government land and part of which is Inamland, and bounded on the east by the Parel road, leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 234, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16816, old Survey No.—, and new Survey No. 1-2569, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham and their tenants, and used as a buffaloo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel Tank Road, Parel Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate rosewood oriental iron grand pianoforte, by Soundy and Co., very little used, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, a handsome strong Poona-made tonga with a powerful iron grey pony and harness, Yeroda Jail made cane furniture, &c., the property of J. A. Stoneham, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Owing to a long distance from the Tramway terminus at Parel, carriages will be kept free waiting at the terminus for the convenience of the intending purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 o b chesnut pony, about 13·1, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay waler, about 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong grey Arab pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 set of brass mounted single harness sby Dunnett, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SUNDRY FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, to the highest bidders, a quantity of useful household furniture and effects, consisting drawing, dining, bed and dressing-room requisites, plated, glass and crockeryware, wearing apparel, books, a full-sized letter copying press on stand, with 2 new copying books, a miniature bailing screw for baling sample bales of cotton, a small-sized iron cooking stove, with a copper boiler for hot water, with tap, &c., the property of Mrs. Robert.

The above is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow at Poona, known as "Tankerville," in the Civil Lines, near Post Office and St. Paul's Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured us with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses, &c. (if not previously privately disposed of).

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound, about 4 acres and 23 gunthas, or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling-house.

Under one roof or in one block there are a large dining room, a set of bachelor's bed-rooms, an office room with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, limoges dinner and desert sets, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Harold and Co., Calcutta, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a swift cushion-tyred safety bicycle in very good order, a large sized magic lantern, Theodolight surveying and levelling instruments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate engraving and oil paintings in gilt frame, Madras cane matting, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns of various sorts, begonias, stephanotes, lily, &c., the property of W. Cole, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 20, 1895.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 21st September, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 15th instant till the 30th November next any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1895.

RE GODFREY ERMEN'S PATENT "DIAMOND" GLAZED THREAD.

To,
Messrs. ERMEN and ROBY,
Patricroft, Manchester.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret that in ordering out a case of Glazed Cotton Thread wrapped on cards, bearing the word "Diamond," which is the exclusive Property or Trade Mark of your firm, we have inadvertently Infringed your patent rights.

WE UNDERTAKE not to indent for, import, or otherwise deal in Thread under the name of "Diamond Thread."

Dated this 20th Day of August, 1895.

Yours faithfully,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Bombay.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Bombay, Solicitors for Messrs. Ermen and Roby.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND. Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Upper Hall of the Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

A full attendance is requested.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th September, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1895, at 2½ P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following buisness:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June, 1895.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th September upto 20th of the same month, both the Days inclusive.

And to transact any other buisness which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1895.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED, by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, a qualified EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENT for their Import Yard. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 by yearly increments of Rs. 30.

None need apply who have had no experience of such work. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, to be submitted by 1st October 1895, and addressed to

R. H. CUMMING,
Secretary, Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 7th Sept., 1895.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature__________

Note.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (Limited).

Subscribed Capital.........Rs. 25,00,000
Reserve Funds and Rest... " 10,46,454

Head Office:—MADRAS.

Branches:—

BOMBAY and RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

Local Board of Directors:—

Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Liverpool and Manchester.

Capital ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Authorised Capital..............£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital £1,109,875
Paid up Capital......................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	4½	per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission	⅛th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	"	⅛th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	"	⅛th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

Capital......... Fcs. 200,000,000 =£8,000,000
Reserve Fund..Fcs. 40,000,000 =£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.

CENTRAL OFFICE: Paris. HEAD OFFICE: Lyons

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
London Office: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
West End Branch: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
Branch in Calcutta.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople.
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months .... 3½ per cent.
6 Months .... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.................................. Rs. 26
Six Months... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

Head Office: ALBERT BUILDING, Bombay.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops

(IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR
CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS:
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

Sold by all First Class Chemists in India.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (Dublin)

"OWN CASED" Very Old Black-Bottle

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE .....One Star.
PINK ......Two Stars.
GOLD .....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

To Subscribers—Up-Country.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

Single Copy ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third do.	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers—

In Bombay		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	169
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	106,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	20	705
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	56
Asiatic S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,630
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	750
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40	865
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	680
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs 15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	610
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,265
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	832½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 10	210xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,110
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Maccunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	900
Leopold	2,500	180	103	dvd Rs. 10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,150
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,780
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 8	177½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	510
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	800 xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	15 12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	715
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	529

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
kbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	25	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	430
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	355
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart		1,000	1 [illegible]	90	1,125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,630
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,415
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	213
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	176
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	495 x.d.
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs 1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 28-8 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„ 28-10 „
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	„ 28-5 „
Do. do. new	„ 28-3
Australia bar Gold	„ 28-8
Bombay bar Gold	„ 28-4
Sovereigns	„ 17-15
Do. Drazons	„ 17-14
Silver ?	„ 87-4
Do. 17½	„ 87-8
Carolus	„ 205-0
Mexican	„ 190-0
[illegible] Piece	„ 220-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mercantile Press Company, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, 5 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, in aid of the Piano Fund, 8-30 p.m.
Meet of the Gun Club, at Love Grove, 4-15 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Imperator entered and the steamers Wardha and R. Rubattino left the dock yesterday.

Polo.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock, sharp (weather permitting).

Masonic News.—Dr. D. R. Tata has been commissioned as Special Deputy Grand Chief Templar, and Grand Lodge Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of India.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 19th September, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay, by Schedule 44, *viz.*, 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Amra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday). —Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Marq. Bacquehem, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

Theft at Carrol Road.—Mr. Thomas Williamson, residing at Carrol Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold diamond shoe pin, of the value of Rs. 64, which, he suspects, was stolen by a man, whom Mr. Williamson had employed to fit a key in the lock of the drawer, where the pin was kept.

Y. M. C. A. Concert.—We would call attention to the excellent programme, advertised elsewhere, of music to be performed, this evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder Rooms. A glance at the advertisement is sufficient to show that the concert (the admission to which in only a rupee) will be worthy of the large attendance which the promoters are anticipating.

Jewish New Year's Holidays.—The Jews are now in the midst of their New Year holidays. Their offices were closed yesterday, and will remain so closed for two days more, owing to their "Feast of Trumpets." On Friday and Saturday next, the 27th and 28th instant, they will observe the "Kipur" festival, abstaining from doing any business; and similarly the 3rd, 4th, and 5th October will be kept sacred in honour of the "Tabernacles."

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	With Merry Voices Singing	Arrd Mullandaine.
Chorus and Cavatina	Belisario	Donizetti.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Selection	An Artist's Model	Sidney Jones.
Reminiscences of	Tosti	John Pougher.
Valse	Ispahan	Popplewell Royal.

Inter-Family Quarrels.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Imambux, his wife, Janki, and their daughter, Mitana, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against them by Johra, a Purdesi woman. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecutrix; while Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, defended. It appeared that some days ago there was a fight between complainant and accused Imambux's children, when the parents, who were neighbours, interfered, and as a result the case came in the police court. The magistrate sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of one rupee.

Robbing a well-known Citizen.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ramcharan Shivraj, a servant, in the employ of Mr. Premchand Roychand, was charged by Inspector Standford, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of Rs. 65 worth of wearing apparel, belonging to his master. Complainant often missed some articles, which the accused purloined. On Wednesday, while purloining some clothing he was caught red-handed, and made over to Inspector Standford, who informed the magistrate that complainant had forty servants, and to deter them from commiting theft exemplary punishment should be dealt out to the accused. The magistrate sentenced the man to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Missing Lad.—Harilal Rambux, a Marwaree merchant, residing at Withalwady, has reported to the police that his sister-in-law's son, named Ramkison Ganeshram, aged twelve years, and having on his person ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 175, left home, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, to buy fruits, and has not since been heard of. The boy was adopted about a month ago by one Guneshram, residing with complainant. The lad arrived in Bombay about a month ago from Ahmednugger, where his parents reside, and it is quite possible that he might have sold some of the ornaments, and gone to his parents at Ahmednugger. The Bunia, who adopted the missing lad, is a wealthy merchant, and left for Ahmednugger, on Wednesday night, in search of the boy.

Abuse of Charity by a Scoundrel.—Shahabudeen Ismail, a glass polisher, residing at Bapty Road, has reported to the police that, on the 15th instant, a man came to his house and represented that he was a convert to Mahomedanism, that he had recently arrived from Baroda, that he knew the parents of one Rahimtulla, who was staying with complainant, and that they (the parents) had asked him to live with their son. Believing the story to be true, complainant allowed the man to remain in his house. On the morning of the 17th instant complainant, on getting up, found that the stranger had disappeared, and that property, consisting of Rs. 80 in cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 48, had been stolen from a box. The stranger gave his Hindu name as Ramdayal, and was known as a Mahomedan by the name of Dinmahomed.

A Midnight Call.—Mr. Greaves, manager in the Sunderdas' mill, residing on the top floor of a house, opposite Byculla Club, at Bellasis Road, has made a report to the police, that about half-past 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, he left his coat containing a gold double case hunting watch by Hargreaves, of Liverpool, valued at Rs. 356, a gold curl pattern chain, valued at Rs. 200, with a gold mohur, of the value of Rs. 36 attached, on a hat rack, in the bed-room, and having fastened the doors from inside, went to sleep, having the windows open as usual. On his getting up at 5 o'clock on the following morning, he found the watch and chain stolen. From enquiries made by Acting Superintendent Briscoe it appears that the thief must have entered the house by climbing over the verandah and passing through one of the open windows and then opened a cloth press and searched it, but finding nothing to his liking, left that and attempted to open a trunk in the bed-room. The noise created by this attempt to break open the trunk awoke Mrs. Greaves who called her husband, and told him that she heard a rat in the room. Mr. Greaves got up, and having taken a drink of water, went to bed again without satisfying himself about the "rat." Had Mr. Greaves made any attempt to drive out the "rat" from the bed-room, he would probably have caught the thief in the bath-room. Up to the present no trace of the thief could be obtained.

Evidence given from a Palanquin.—Yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the house of Soonderdass Mulji, who is so seriously ill as to be quite unable to attend the court, to take his evidence in a case, in which he charges his brother Bhanji, and nephew Lukmidass, with theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,500. The magistrate was accompanied by Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Wilkins, who are in charge of the case, and Mr. Devidass Pramjiwandass Mehta, interpreter to the court. It was very difficult to persuade the old man to give a coherent reply to the magistrate's questions, but he gave very vague replies, notwithstanding repeated warning from the magistrate. When he was informed that the property would be given away to the accused unless he gave proper replies, he said that the accused were *pucca* robbers, and that he would have them transported for a term of fourteen years. The magistrate then returned to the court, where the invalid was brought in a palanquin by the police, and while lying in the palanquin he identified the ornaments, which were broken up, as belonging to him, and alleged that he had never permitted the accused to remove them from his house, or to break them up. The ornaments were in a cupboard, the key of which he had placed under his pillow, and as he thought that he was dying, he called and gave the key to his nephew, whom he considered to be an honest man. The case was adjourned till to-day (Friday) for further enquiry.

A Gang of Rough Pathans.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Moluk Mahomed, a Pathan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit theft of four annas from a Hindu lad, named Pandoo Ramji. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended. It appears that, about half-past 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, complainant was walking along the Falkland Road, in company of one Nana Crushna, when accused came up to him and asked to have pan. The boy refused the offer as the man was a stranger to him. Whereupon accused caught hold of complainant by the hand, and took him to a tea shop, where he searched his pockets, but found nothing. Complainant, however, informed the police that he had at the time four annas in his waist-coat pocket, which accused could not find. In the meantime complainant's companion Nana brought a policeman, who tried to stop accused when the latter struck the sepoy, and went home. Mr. Saunderson informed the magistrate that accused was one of a gang of Pathans, who were a terror to the neighbourhood of Falkland Road. Mr. Sealy objected to the Inspector's attempt to prejudice the mind of the court, and proceeded to cross-examine witnesses, to prove that, although the locality through which complainant was alleged to have been dragged by the accused, was very crowded, yet neither complainant nor his companion raised any alarm, or made any appeal to the bye-standers for assistance. The magistrate, on the evidence, discharged the accused.

The Confidence Trick.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Huri Sawba, a sawyer, and Yeshu Joga were charged, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating Shantu Bharu, in respect of Rs. 250. In June last the two accused went to complainant, who is a painter, and asked him if he would paint a newly-built house at Talbot Lane. When complainant replied in the affirmative, accused demanded a security of Rs. 250, which complainant gave after the terms had been agreed upon. The accused then took complainant and his two servants to a house, at Tambot Lane, and asked them to wait outside, while they went in to see if their master was at home. Complainant and his master waited outside for three hours, but as the accused did not return, he became impatient, and growing suspicious, enquired and ascertained that accused did not live in the house, which was not to be painted even, and that they had gone away by a back entrance, the house having two entrances and two stair cases. The matter was reported to the police, and subsequently a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the two men, and they were arrested. The magistrate, in convicting accused, remarked, that, although there were some immaterial discrepancies in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, he saw no reason to disbelieve the main facts, which were not shaken in the cross-examination. It was clear that a fraud, had been practised upon the complainant. He therefore, convicted both the accused, and sentenced each of them to six months, rigorous imprisonment in addition to a fine of Rs. 125, or in default further imprisonment for three months with hard labour. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Death of Mr. S. N. Koyaji, M.A.—We regret to record the death, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, in Khetwady, of Mr. Sorabji Nusservanji Koyaji, M. A., at the early age of twenty-eight years. This young gentleman matriculated at the age of sixteen, in December, 1883, and in the following year successfully passed his Previous Examination. In 1885 he obtained his first B.A. degree, and at the next examination he passed his final B.A. degree, his second language being Persian. He had great talents for mathematics, and in 1890 published a treatise on algebra as a help to Todhunter's on that subject. The work was well spoken of in these columns at the time. The very next year he passed his examination in LL.B., and obtained his sanad as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court. Continuing his studies in arts, he successfully competed for his M.A. degree, in December last. When the time arrived to taste the sweet fruits of his labour, his career was cut short by a cruel fate, and he fell a victim to continuous mental labour. It was his intention to go in for a solicitor's examination, but it was destided otherwise. His eldest brother was a member of the Indian Medical Service, and had predeceased him. Thus a great shock has been experienced by his aged father, Mr. Nusserwanji Koyaji, now a Municipal pensioner, and much sympathy has been manifested towards him. A third brother, Mr. Rustomji, is employed in the Revenue and Refund branch of the Municipality, and the fourth is a candidate for the forthcoming solicitors' examination. The Koyajis are a well-known family in Bombay and in Guzerat, most of its members having held responsible Government offices. Mr. Kuvarji Koyaji was for some years a Dewan in a Kathiawar State, and is now a leading pleader and vakil in the Chief Agency Court. His son, Mr. D. K. Koyaji is a vakil, and enjoys a good practice in our local courts.

Another Nose-Biting Case.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged a Hindu dock-labourer, named Keshav Ganesh, aged thirty-five years, residing at Girgaum, formerly employed as a coachman, in the service of a judge at Karwar, with causing grievous hurt to his kept mistress Josephine, a Goanese woman, aged about twenty-five years by biting off portions of ears and nose, and with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his threat with a sharp instrument. It appears that complainant and accused had been living together for the last two years and-a-half, but recently some disagreement arose between them on account of accused doing no work, the prosecutix having to support him and the children. About 12 o'clock, on the night of the 28th ultimo, accused returned home, and the party had some altercation, when accused threw the prosecutrix down on the ground, and having gagged her mouth caught hold of her by the throat, and attempted to bite her nose off, causing a cut thereon. It appears that the prosecutrix offered a strong resistance at the time, which saved her from permanent disfigurement by a portion of the nose being bitten off. The accused, however, finding that he was not successful in his brutal attempt at that part of the face, attempted to bite the portions of her ears, and made deep cuts thereon. The man then inflicted a wound on his throat with a view to self-destruction, and while bleeding from that wound proceeded to the police station, and informed the police of what had occurred. Constable Brewin at once proceeded to the place, and hearing the facts from the prosecutrix, removed her and the accused to the J. J. Hospital, where both of them were detained under treatment. Besides the injuries on the nose and ears, the woman had nail-marks on her throat, showing how strongly she must have been held by the accused. The man and his defence said that he pulled the woman by her hair, and in dining so her nose accidentally came into his mouth, and was thus injured. As to the injuries on her ears and throat he could not explain. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused on a charge of simple hurt, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the charge of suicide being withdrawn under Section 240 of the Criminal Pocedure Code.

PRESENTATION TO A WEAVING MASTER.

On Wednesday a very interesting ceremony was performed at the Hongkong Spinning and Weaving Mill, Chinchpoogly, on the occasion of the presenting of an address to Mr. Sorabji Muncherji Bharucha, the retiring weaving master, whose services have now been engaged by the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, one of the largest mills in Bombay. At 6 p.m., the time for leaving the mill, all the workmen were marshalled to the spacious compound of the mill, and in the presence of Mr. Govanji Thakersy Moolji, the agent, Mr. Muncherji C. Bhatgara, the manager, Mr. George, the engineer, and other heads of the various departments, Mr. Nusserwanji Hormasji Hathiram read the following address:—

We, the undersigned, weaving head jobber, weaving jobbers, clerks, cloth folders, and all the other hands employed under you in the Hongkong Spinning and Weaving Mills, beg most respectfully to approach you with our hearty good wishes on the eve of your severing your connection with this mill. We cannot help saying that your connection with this mill has been productive of great good to the mill-owners as well as to the employes. During the period that you had the charge of the weaving and sizing departments, you have made many improvements, and have displayed energy and zeal, which few others could command. You have always had, not only the welfare of the mill-owners at heart, but also that of the poor employes of the mill. In you, dear Sir, we had a kind and forgiving superior, and while parting with you, we would be wanting in our duty if we failed to express our heartfelt gratitude to a master, whose interests were always identical with those of the poor people who worked under him. We are all very sorry to part with you after a number of years, but have at the same time satisfaction in knowing that you part with us to improve your future prospects, and we heartily pray to the Almighty that He may help you in your endeavours to effect improvements in the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill, which concern you are going to join, and add fresh laurels with your ability and skill to those that you have already gained. Lastly, you will allow us to offer you a humble present as a slight token of our appreciation of your many kind acts and goodwill towards us, and hope that you will kindly accept it as a remembrance of us. That the Almighty may give you long life and prosperity is the fervent wish and prayer of your obedient servants, &c.

After a few words for Mr. Govanji, Mr. Sorabji, who was much moved, in reply, thanked them all, and said that the success, which they attributed to him, was mainly due to them for their ready and willing assistance they had from time to time rendered him for the benefit of the mill, and their kind co-operation in all his humble efforts for the improvement in the weaving department under him.

Mr. Vittoo, the head weaving jobber, then stepped forward and presented Mr. Sorabji the address and a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 700. Mr. Govanji then garlanded Mr. Sorabji, and the party adjourned for refreshment.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT POREBUNDER.

THE PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

The Kharwas of Porebunder have as we stated the other day presented a petition to his Excellency Lord Sandhurst complaining about the alleged unfavourable attitude of the Administrator towards them who it is only fair to say has hitherto had a high reputation for impartiality in matters of racial dispute. The Kharwas pray for an independent magisterial enquiry against the Mahomedans. The petition, amongst other things, stated that the whole Kharwa community had been charged with rioting and other offences alleged to have been committed during the Mohurrum, *i.e.* on the 4th July last. On the 6th and 7th July all the Kharwas in Porebunder were collected at the Bunder, and the policemen and other witnesses to the disturbance were asked to identify those whom they had seen taking part therein. Those who were identified by more than three witnesses were arrested and taken into custody. They numbered fifty-eight, out of whom sixteen were discharged by the magistrate and forty-two committed for trial. The petition asserts that there had been really no police enquiry. There had hitherto been no attempt even to enquire independently and ascertain the truth. From the first the assumption had been that the Kharwas were the rioters, and the Kharwas alone were the guilty partes. The policemen, who were present on the scene, pretended that the disturbance commenced without any cause, and that it was all a preconcerted conspiracy on the Kharwas' part. Of this pretended conspiracy there was not a tittle of evidence. Had there been any independent enquiry—were there even now an independent enquiry,—his Excellency-in-Council would ascertain the truth, and discover the true origin of the unfortunate occurrence. They are ready to prove that the origin of the disturbance was the conduct of the Mahomedans who took part in the Mohurrum procession aided and abetted by about nineteen Mahomedan policemen, whose chief, the city fouzdar, had been on account of his immoralities the sworn foe of the Hindu community, since the latter resented and exposed those immoralities a year ago, and which fact Kutboodeen was unable to deny on oath before the Sessions Court. The petition continue:—

No one how ever hears us. How could they hear us when from the first they made up their minds that the Kharwas alone were to blame? And yet the significant fact was established by the evidence of the chief medical officer during the magistrate's enquiry that 127 Kharwas were injured more or less. It was proved that on the evening of the disturbance a Kharwa was carried to the hospital in a precarious state with a deep sword-cut (he is still under treatment in the hospital) that another Kharwa had a punctured wound in his back (caused by a spear): and that a Kharwa woman was carried in an unconscious state with marks of violence on her person. It has been of course assumed that the Mahomedans acted in self-defence when they injured the Kharwas. This assumption is the necessary sequitur of the original assumption that the Kharwas began the disturbance. What is the warrant for this original assumption? The fact that the authorities who came too late to see the commencement or knew the truth found the Kharwas on the bunder with stones and sticks in hand. Any one looking at the question judicially must allow that such an assumption based on such a fact is too hasty and might be warranted. Why could it not be that the Mahomedans were the aggressors and began the disturbance, but were outnumbered by the Kharwas who retaliated and drove them away? The evidence on which the authorities have relied and acted is purely of Mahomedans. It is the Mahomedan city foujdar with his 13 Mahomedan policemen and 6 Mahomedan sowars who are the witnesses for the State. They are backed up by individual Mahomedans who were injured or who profess to have witnessed the disturbance. Of the 122 witnesses examined by or before the magistrate nine only were not Mahomedans. There were only two Hindu witnesses called who helped the Administrator during the evening and the night of the 4th July. Yet it is the fact that there were Hindu policemen on duty at the time and that hundreds of Hindus had come to the scene as usual to see the tamashah. Why are they distrusted? If simply because as Hindus they are likely to take our side—then is it not clear that the evidence of Mussalman policemen and Mussalman witnesses must be open to the same suspicion and distrust? We submit all this most respectfully to Government, not because we ask you to believe that we are innocent and the Mahomedans guilty, but because we wish humbly to impress upon your Excellency-in-Council the necessity for caution and for careful enquiry with open and unprejudiced mind. Such an enquiry has not taken place, and, as far as we can see, the authorities seem determined that such an enquiry shall not take place. This is our reason for approaching your Excellency-in-Council with our appeal. We have already telegraphed to Government and we now submit this representation in support of that appeal. The Administrator was first given to understand that the Hindus combined to conspire against certain orders passed by him. This was a falsehood designed to prejudice Major Wray against the Hindus generally. The facts are simply these:—We, Kharwas, are at home only during the rains and the mouth of Ashad is our usual marriage month every year. This year we knew and apprehended that the Mahomedans were determined with the aid of the city foujdar to prevent our usual marriage processions. We appealed, therefore, when our marriage season commenced to the Administrator to allow us to celebrate our marriages as usual. The rioting was due to no premeditation, at least on our part. It was caused by the Mahomedans insisting on taking the chokaro near our temple and on the forcible entry into our temple and the pollution of our water therein by a few Mahomedans. The city foujdar himself encouraged the Mahomedans and they began the disturbance. The Port Superintendent Mr. Kaikhusrow, who was in his office at the bunder and who came out as soon as he heard the tumult has deposed on oath that the first thing he saw was the Kharwas running to the ships and a hundred of them throwing themselves from the ships into the water to escape the stones that were being showered. He has also deposed that as soon as he passed our "Madhee" we said then and there that "the police itself had created the disturbance." Mr. Kaikhusrow was the first of the State officials to arrive on the spot and his evidence is important also because he is neither a Hindu nor a Mussalman. Mahomedan policemen, Mahomedan sowars and Mahomedan witnesses did the work of identification. On this identification have been based the entire proceedings against the accused Kharwas now under trial. We humbly ask why the Mahomedans have not been similarly subjected to identification by the Kharwas and why our case against them has not been and is not to be heard as their case against us has been and is being heard? On this point we submitted a copy of our petition to the administrator. All that the authorities here have done is to arrest a few Mahomedans who were named by four or five of the more seriously injured Kharwas in their statements to the magistrate as those who had individually assaulted them. The magisterial enquiry against them commenced on the 1st August, and when the complainants appared through their vakil, the counsel for the Mahomedans raised objections, which the magistrate overruled. They then at once got a stay of the proceedings by applying to the Administrator for a transfer of the case and by appealing to him against the magistrate's orders passed at the very commencement of the enquiry. We submit for your Excellency's perusal the Mahomedans' petition to the Administrator, and we particularly request attention to the fact that the petitioners appealed to and relied on the personal knowledge of the Administrator in support of their contention. We protested against this at once as an unusual and objectionable proceeding. Such a petition is simply extraordinary and was possible only because of the open attitude of the authorities based on the assumption that the Kharwas are guilty and the Mahomedans innocent. Major Wray has on the strength of his own knowledge interfered and allowed the Mahomedans' appeal against the magistrate's order. The Mahomedans are not to be prosecuted for rioting and unlawful assembly, because the Administrator has satisfied himself that they are not guilty of the same. We are not to be allowed to bring evidence to prove as we claim to prove that the Administrator is mistaken in this belief! If Major Wray was a witness, or if Major Wray made enquiries behind our backs either politically or in place of the police, Major Wray ought not to be and could not be a judge *a fortiori* not a judge with the final and extensive powers of the supreme judical authority in the State. We respectfully appeal against Major Wray's order as an illegal and unwarranted interference with the proceedings of the magistrate, and we request your Excellency's Government to quash all the proceedings and to institute as we have already prayed (a) independent police investigation and (b) in pursuance thereof the necessary enquiries before an independent magistrate free from all interference on the part of Major Wray. There is no doubt that Major Wray came upon the scene of the disturbance and was only a partial witness thereof. This has prejudiced him against us. There is no doubt that all that there was of police enquiry was by Major Wray himself or under his immediate orders and that such enquiry was confined in the main to the Mahomedan policemen and sowars. There is no doubt also that the magistrate here had to act under Major Wray's orders throughout and was not left to do his work independently as regards anything connected with the charges against the Kharwas. It is an open secret that the magistrate had throughout the enquiry against the Kharwas, to pass orders always after consulting with, which means receiving the directions of Major Wray. We submit as an illustration the magistrate's shero of the 9th July which will satisfy your Excellency that the magistrate felt compelled to obey the Administrator's verbal orders, even though they were not in accordance with the law. And when the magistrate did for the Kharwas and against the Mahomedans exactly the same that he had done before for the Mahomedans and against the Kharwas. The Mahomedans openly appealed to the Administrator on the strength of his personal opinion and sought and obtained his interference so as to prevent Kharwa complainants from being allowed to substantiate their complaints and charges against the Mahomedans. The Mahomedans' appeal was really that Section 208 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be suspended for their benefit and their appeal has been successful! This unfortunate attitude of the Administrator is calculated to cause us grave prejudice while so many of us are on our trial. There are some other facts to which we respectfully invite Your Excellency's atttention, as they further strengthen and encourage the impression to our prejudice among all classes in Porebunder. We have already stated above that there were disputes on the 1st July between the Mahomedans and the Kharwas. Seven different complaints were made on the 3rd July in writing to the 2nd class magistrate by individual Kharwas—among them four women against individual Mahomedans specified in the complaints for using criminal force and causing hurt. Those complaints were withdrawn from the magistrate's court by the Administrator and they have remained undisposed of hitherto, though the complainants had given in their complaints the names even of their witnesses. Where was the Administrator's authority for such interference and what was the Administrator's motive for it are questions which may well engage the attention of your Excellency's Government. We can only say this with certainty that such proceedings cannot fail to create impressions which ought to be discouraged rather than encouraged in terms such as those we have gone through of late. After the Shiristedar's evidence in the Sessions Court the Administrator openly visited him with his displeasure. He was prevented from going on leave although his leave had been sanctioned previous to his deposition. The salary already given to him in advance was after his deposition taken back from him. Even if the Administrator had reason to be displeased, of which we do not presume to judge, our submission is that the displeasure ought not to have been publicly shown when the trial of the Kharwas was and has been proceeding. When Mr. Kaikhusrow, the Port Superintendent, happened in cross-examination to give evidence of facts which went in the Kharwas' favour the Public Prosecutor claimed to be allowed to cross-examine him. This was allowed and Mr. Kaikhusrow was cross-examined, We respectfully ask again, what must be the impression on the public mind while we are in our trial if the State is to treat witnesses as hostile simply because they give evidence of facts favourable to the Kharwas? The State Prosecutor is bound to place before the court all the facts favourable or unfavourable; and are witnesses who are compelled to admit in cross-examination facts favourable to the defence to be publicly degraded and subjected to cross-examination as untrustworthy, by those who first relied on them as trustworthy on behalf of the State? Your Excellency has already been informed of the fact of the Administrator's extraordinary interference during the proceedings in the Sessions Court when on the engagement of Mr. Macleod as second Public Prosecutor Major Wray ordered the court to change its language, especially in the case against the Kharwas after the Sessions Court itself had at their counsel's request refused to carry on the proceedings otherwise than in the vernacular which was the language of the Porebundar State and of the Porebundar courts and when such a change was calculated to embarrass and inconvenience the accused. We submit herewith a copy of Major Wray's order. This order has since our complaint been altered and the Administrator has suggested to the Sessions Court that should the counsel for the accused still wish to put his questions to witnesses in the vernacular the court might arrange accordingly, &c. During the trial of the accused Kharwas in the Sessions Court they are not only brought into court but are kept in court for six hours together handcuffed two and two. When counsel for the accused requested the Sessions Judge to remove this hardship Mr. Kennedy referred the matter to the Administrator and on receiving his reply informed counsel that the handcuffs could not be removed. There is not the slightest cause for this species of torture on the ground of any apprehended violence. The manner in which we kept the peace from the evening of the 4th to the afternoon of the 6th and the submissive way in which every Kharwa in Porebunder appeared on the bunder to submit to be identified by the Mahomedans ought surely to remove all fear of disobedience or disaffection on our part. There is besides a sufficent force of regimental sepoys and policemen and sowars in and around the court to prevent all apprehensions. That throughout a trial which cannot but extend to two months and more (there are 122 witnesses for the prosecution alone) forty-two men should suffer daily torture through these unnecessary fetters is a measure which we humbly submit ought to be resorted to only on the clearest necessity and when no other means is available for avoiding it. We have already said above that there was really no police investigation except the identification of the Kharwas on the bunder on the 6th and 7th July. Lists were made of the identification. These lists were really statements of witnesses who said they identified the accused concerned as those whom they had seen taking part in the disturbance. These lists have been withheld and they are with the Administrator. We submit these lists should have formed part of the record in the case and should have been avialable to the accused for the purposes of their defence. They were not in the magistrate's court, and when application was made for them copies thereof were not given to the accused. In the Sessions Court, too, when counsel for the accused asked for them the prosecution refused to produce the evidence or give any help. Your Excellency-in-Council will consider how important this evidence must be for the defence. The High Courts have repeatedly held that such evidence should be available to the accused for cross-examination (see I. L. R. 16 Cal p. 610 and 20 Cal p. 642). That such lists should be withheld from the courts and the defence is but another indication of the Administrator's unfavourable attitude of which we Kharwas feel it our duty to complain. We humbly trust your Excellency-in-Council will see from the above that we have good cause to approach your Government with this appeal and that we are entitled to such relief as to your Excellency-in-Council may seem meet and necessary to secure to us that freedom from prejudice and that impartial treatment which the law requires and which we are sure Government will always desire. In conclusion we humbly pray that your Excellency-in-Council will be pleased to set aside Major Wray's order of the 10th August and will in justice to us direct (a) that independent police investigation be made into the truth of the Kharwas' complaints against the Mahomedans by a specially deputed officer; (b) that the charges against the Mahomedans be heard and disposed of in due course by a special and independent magistrate; and (c) that Major Wray should refrain from interfering with or controlling in any manner the action of such police officer and magistrate in the said investigation and enquiry.

THE CUSTOMS AND ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

The following notification was issued in the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

(1) Immediately after the English Mail steamer has anchored the whole of the cabin baggage except such small articles as the passengers can carry in their hands, will be conveyed by the P. and O. Company's tenders to the Ballard Pier for Customs examination.

(2) Duty will be collected and dutiable baggage passed at the Ballard Pier at any time uptil all passengers by the last tender are landed at the pier and before 9-30 p.m.

(3) Dutiable cabin baggage not cleared within the time specified in Rule 2 will be removed to No. 1 shed at the road entrance to the Prince's Dock, and may be cleared there in the manner laid down in Part III.-3 of these rules.

(4) Cabin baggage containing no dutiable articles will be passed at the Ballard Pier at any time within twenty-four hours after being landed. Any such baggage remaining uncleared after twenty-four hours will be removed to No. 1 shed at the road entrance to the Prince's Dock and may be cleared from there in the manner laid down in Part III.-3 of these rules

(5) If the Mail steamer goes direct into dock, the heavy baggage carried in the hold will be landed at and passed from the shed opposite which the steamer is berthed. Any such baggage not clearrd within six hours after discharge will be removed to shed No. 1 for clearance.

(6) If the Mail steamer does not go direct into dock the heavy baggage will be landed in lighters and taken at once to shed No. 1 for clearance.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana will hold an "At-Home" on the Pali Hill Foreshore on Saturday, 28th inst., at 4-30 p.m., when the following sports will take place:—

1. Jumping for horses and ponies.
2. Tent-pegging.
3. Trotting Race for Ladies.
4. Lloyd Lindsay Competition.
5. Egg and Spoon Foot Race for Ladies.
6. Bolster fight on horseback.
7. Tug-of-War.

All Members and their Lady friends are invited to compete. Entrance fee Re. 1 for each event. Ladies free. Prizes will be given if the entries are sufficient. Entries to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 22nd inst. Members may obtain tickets of invitation for their friends on application to Mr. **Edwin B. Smetham, Hon. Secy.**

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

KEEPING FISH IN THE HOUSE.

Imperatrix vs. Gajaoo Kom Pilajee.

This was a report of the proceedings of Mr. Ganesh Bapujee, Second Class Magistrate at Mulshi Peta, Poona, who convicted the accused of a public nuisance, (keeping fish in the house close to a public road) contrary to section 290 of the Penal Code, and sentenced her to a fine of one rupee or one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. H. F. Silcock District Magistrate of Poona, in sending the proceedings to the High Court, said the accused kept fish open in her house close to a road at Pand in the Mulshi Peta of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District on the 26th June last, and was sentenced as mentioned above. The conviction and sentence appeared to Mr. Silcock to be of doubtful legality. The accused kept her basket of fish in her house in a shed adjoining a public road. Keeping fish in this way even on a day, which was not a market day, could not fall under the definition of a public nuisance, although the smell emitted might not be agreeable to all. Mr. Silcock was of opinion that the conviction should be reversed, and the fine ordered to be refunded to the accused. Their lordships, on a consideration of the circumstances, reversed the conviction and ordered refund of the fine.

SHOOTING AT A PARAMOUR WITH A GUN.

Imperatrix vs Amirkhan Nazirkhan.

This was an application for revision of the procedings of Mr. E.H. Leggatt, Assistant Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, who, on the 10th July last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused appealed to Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, the Sessions Judge, who rejected the appeal.

It appeared that the accused was charged with attempting to murder Ahmedkhan Lalkhan and his wife Nazran, and with voluntarily causing them grievous hurt. Ahmedkhan Lalkhan stated that some time ago Nazran came to him and asked him to marry her. He at first refused, but afterwards married her. One night the accused came to their house and nold Ahmedkhan to come outside. He and Nazram went outside, and after considerable quarrelling, the accused discharged a gun, wounding them both. With the accused was a man named Abuzkhan, who urged him to fire. Nazran fell down, when two persons came running up. They told the accused to stop, but he aimed the gun at them and then he and his companion ran away. Nazran, wife of Ahmedkhan, stated that although it was a dark night, she recognised the accused and his companion by their voices, as they were talking for some time. She had lived with the accused for some time, and he wanted to marry her, but she had refused. The gun was loaded with shot, and not with a ball. He, however, took the gun with him to the house and must have intended, when he fired, to cause grievous hurt. Agreeing with one assessor, Mr. Leggatt found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, rejected the application.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Imperatrix vs. Yakub Alloomia.

This was an application for revision of the proceedings of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, who convicted the accused of causing hurt by means of a stick to one Ibrahim Khodabux, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment; and in another case found him guilty of assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, with Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, appeared for the accused. The accused owed Khodabux four and a-half annas and did not pay; and the complainant had practically given up all hope of recovering it. Accused, however, used to drink and annoy people in complainant's shop, and complainant told him not to come there any more. For this, accused hit him with a stick. Complainant seized it, when accused hit him a blow with his fist, which knocked out a tooth. Accused was arrested and was being taken to the station, when he escaped and ran into a shop. The sepoy followed and seized him, when the accused hit him on the cheek. For both the offences, he was sentenced to an aggregate term of three months' imprisonment. Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances rejected the application.

THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is a list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain G. Nicolich:—

From Trieste and Venice.

Byrne, Mr P	Roscher, Mr
Bedhwar, Dr	Reilly, Mr R E
Charles, Mr F L	Rustomjee Limjee, Mr
Doll Angelo, Mr J	Ribeiro, Rev
Evans, Mr	Setna. Dr R M
Fraser, Mr D	Simson, Mr and Mrs
Mahler, Mr and Mrs A, and child	Spelgatti, Mr
	Stock s, Dr
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs	Suardi, Mr P
Nolins, Mr E	Zannbelli, Mr
Negrinatti, Mr	Zappetti, Mr R
Pottens, Mr L	

From Aden.—de Chaets, Mr H A

HIGH COURT.—September 20.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Application under Section 523 of Act XIV of 1882 for rehearing.

282-95—Payne G and S—Fazulbhai Meherali Chinoy vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

852—Chalk W and S—Ramjee Morarjee vs J E Ellis and another—Ardeshir H and D.

843—Ramabai and others vs Dona Dolores Escolana Tonegrassa and another—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.)

Motion.

568-93—Craigie L and O—Radhabai and another vs Parvatibai —Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabji.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

577-91—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayeck vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Pestonjee R and K, Brown and M and Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

1-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan—Part heard.

102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J—Part heard.

621-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.

51-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.

230-95—Hiralal and Co—Jamshedji Edulji Treasurywalla vs Bai Rahimatbhai—Tyabjee D and Co.

147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others.

242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Phillip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.

358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabhai Ruttonchand vs Pragjee Valubjee—Muljee and R.

527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Rowjee vs Purshotamdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

480-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.

551-91—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimai vs Balkissondass—Ardesir H and D.

477-94—M H Khan—Loomba Rama and others vs Devideen Madarilal and another (a pauper).

13-95—Tyabjee and D—Dewchand Sewjee vs Nanjee Doongersey—Chitnis M and M.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.

Friday, September 20.
Vigil of Saint Matthew, Apostle Martyr and Evangelist.
6 p.m.—Evensong—Choral. Hymns 621 and 439.
Saturday, September 21.
St. Matthew's Day.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Hymns 448, 315 and 296.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.
St. Matthew's Day.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Saturday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

Wednesday Night, September 18.

10 p.m.	80·8

Thursday, September 19.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	81·0
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	82·8

Holloway's Pills.—Good Digestion.—Holloway's Pills are universally acknowledged to be the safest speediest, and best corrective for indigestion; loss of appetite, acidity, flatulency, and nausea are a few of the inconveniences which are remedied with ease by these purifying Pills. They strike at the root of all abdominal ailments, they excite in the stomach a proper secretion of gastric juice, and regulate the action of the liver, promoting in that organ a copious supply of pure, wholesome bile, so necessary for digestion. These Pills remove all distention and obstruction, and from their harmless compositiod are peculiarly well adapted for delicate persons and young children; whilst casting out impurities these excellent Pills strengthen the system and give muscular tone.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Notice exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried; unadulterated; very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices. Per 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH SHIPMENT Every month.—REAL MANILLA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 5, 4-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully Selected and packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms. A Trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an ACCOUNTANT, for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply, with Testimonials to "N.A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds everyday. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

CAPTAIN L. F. De V. STOKES, says:—"I have been most comfortably looked after and well ed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The proprietor s exceedingly attentive and courteous."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, Saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

LANOLI.—TO LET, a Commodious Well-Furnished BUNGALOW for October.—Address "X 44," care of this Office.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R.," care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5. Postage, 4 annas.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say s:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Golkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
THIS EVENING (20TH), AT 8-30 P.M.,
CONCERT
(In AID of the PIANO FUND)
IN THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION,
APOLLO BUNDER.
Admission: ONE RUPEE.

PROGRAMME:

1 Pianoforte Duet......Qui Vive ......Ganz.
(Galop de Concert.)
Miss WALTON and Mr. H. F. GOOD.
2 Song ......Loyal Lovers ......Blumenthal.
Mrs. BENFORD.
3 Oboe Solo......Il Trovatore ......Verdi.
Corporal TAYLOR, R. I. R.
4 Song ......An Evening Song ......Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
5 Pianoforte Solo......Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise ......S. Smith.
(Paraphrase.)
Mr. F. W. J. VINING.
6 Song ......Your Gift to me......H. Parker.
Mrs. JERVIS.
7 Violin Solo ......Scene de Ballet......De Beriot.
Mr. A. MASON.

PART II.

8 Pianoforte Duet......Les Huguenots ......Meyerbeer.
Messrs. F. W. J. VINING and H. F. GOOD.
9 Song ......Needles and Pins......Lohr.
Mrs. FLYNN.
10 Pianoforte Solo......Pasquinade......Gottschalk.
Miss WALTON.
11 Song ......The Admiral's Broom......
Mr. H. E. HARRINGTON.
12 Duo (Flute & Oboe) ...Der Engel Lied ......Braga.
Mr. RHENIUS and Corporal TAYLOR.
13 Song ......A Winter Story......Watson.
Mrs. BENFORD.
14 Song ......All the World ......
Mr. H. O. COATES.

[ESTABLISHED OVER 200 YEARS.]
HAIG'S
"GLENLEVEN"
OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY
OBTAINED THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT THE
BREWERS' EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER,
13TH TO 23RD MARCH 1895,
FOR PURITY
AND
EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
ALSO THE
GOLD MEDAL
AT SUNDERLAND EXHIBITION,
Held in December, 1894.
JOHN HAIG & CO., LD.,
MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
HALLIDAY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.
DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................. Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 42 lakhs, out of the 50 lakhs offered, were allotted between the three Presidencies at 1s. 1 15-32d., Calcutta taking 14¼ lakhs, Bombay 11¼ lakhs, and Madras the unusually large proportion of 16 lakhs—the sale obtained—showing a decline of 5-32d. on that last obtained, and of 1-16d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was put down 1-16d., say to 1s. 1 5-16d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 107 7-16; Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117⅞. About a quarter of a million in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £60 5-8d. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 30 9-16d. per oz. in London; but in New York the metal was 1-8 cent dearer, at 67 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101 ex-coupon; Paris Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 35·28½.

At 4 9-32d. per lb. the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged in Liverpool yesterday; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 3-16d. for September deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for January-February. The market closed firm; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Imports *nil*.

In New York, yesterday, a decline of 1-16 cent took place in ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; while December Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·03 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 16,000 bales; and the early arrivals of the new Americans crop now compare as follows with those in the two previous years in the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts..	16,000	22,000	15,200
Five days' do.	60,000	99,000	60,800
Since 1st Sept.	......	......	......

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone, with prices all unchanged to-day; but with a very small amount of business passing. The Mills have taken only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 161½; while Exporters have bought 650 bales, consisting of 250 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 183; and 200 each of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 103¼; and Bengal, at Rs. 189 per candy.

Beyond 4¼ inches at Dhulia, and some 2¼ inches at Sholapore, little further rain is reported by the official telegrams received from the Cotton-growing districts this morning; and the advices, upon the whole, are of a favourable tenor, the crop flourishing in all the circles, and in flower and showing bolls in some of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles. A break in the weather, however, was needed at Sholapore; while at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, and in the Dhollera circle genesally, more rain was required. The Broach crop was doing well and prospects were good.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue in the same position, a small amount of export business passing in the former, and a moderate demand being felt from shippers for the latter, the tone of the former market being quiet, and that of the latter steady; with prices in both all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,125	bales.
Wheat	7,538	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,103	"
Castorseed	1,595	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Some more business has been done per Eden Hall (s) for Liverpool, at yesterday's rate; also for London, September shipment, at 12s.; and for Hamburg, October shipment, at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the news regarding Council allotments chronicled above, opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, a trivial amount of Bank Paper being given at the former rate in the early part of the day. The Bazaar and Gold dealers then came out as buyers, and rates at once receded 1-32d., to 1s. 1 13-32d., at which a fair amount was done both by the bona-fide trade and otherwise; three months' sight Bills meantime being placed at 1s. 1 15-32d. near, and 1s. 1½d. forward. The Bazaar then turned round as sellers of Telegraphic and Gold, which steadied things again, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 1 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight......	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight......	1s. 1½d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	142½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 5-8 for cash, and 1s. 1½d. for the coming settling day, at which rates the market remained steady until near the close when 1-16 per cent. less was quoted, 108 9-16 and 108 7-16 being finally quoted.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the only changes we have to note in our list this evening are as follows:—A decline of Rs. 15, in Jivraz Balloo Mill shares, and of Rs. 5 each, in David and Oriental; while Manockjee Petit have advanced Rs. 20. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma New Issue, are Rs. 10 lower, while Marcks and Co., are Rs. 7 higher; Oriental Life, Rs. 6; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 3.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera..................................	3½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes..................................	101 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan....................	117⅞
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper....................	60 5-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armeina left Suez for Bombay to-day.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	1	37 p.m.	...	12
Suez	19	3	p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 19th September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta............	...	38	..	1
" Karachi	...	11	...	3
" Madras	...	33	..	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th September, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,300	5,800	30	8,030
Or per mile of Railway	19	51	......	70
For previous 9 weeks of half-year..	21,843	54,517	302	76,662
Total for 10 weeks...	24,043	60,317	332	84,692
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	725	269	18	1,012
Per mile of Ry. do.	16	6	......	22
Total to corresponding date do.	5,781	4,272	219	10,275

Increase for the week .... Rs. 7,018
Ditto to date .... " 74,417

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN—September 14, at Durbhanga, the wife of Surgeon-Captain J G Jordan, of a son.

RYVES—September 13, at No 1, Lowther Road, Allahabad, the wife of Alfred E Ryves, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1895.

THE speech of Lord Sandhurst at the Poona Durbar, on Wednesday, is chiefly remarkable not for any laboured attempts at originality, but for a logical re-statement and a timely application of truths, which can scarcely be too frequently emphasised when the foremost representatives of the Queen-Empress meet the Feudatory Chiefs in open durbar. Such occasions are more favourable than any other for reminding the Native Princes of the obligation laid upon them to make the best use of the great opportunities they possess of advancing the true prosperity of the people committed to their care, and it is gratifying that Lord Sandhurst at his first durbar said so much on this point in a small compass and in a manner devoid of anything savouring of "broad hints" to particular individuals. What was said to one was said to all, with the exception of the few helpful words directly addressed to the young Maharaja of Kolhapur, in investing him with the Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India. By adoption a descendant of the founder of the Mahratta Confederacy the Maharaja is, as Lord Sandhurst said, one of the greatest remaining representatives of the Mahratta power. As Mr. Justice Ranade pointed out in his lecture the other day, Shivaji was not only a successful warrior, but also a great statesman, and it is mainly to the departure of his successors from the broad and wise principles upon which his administration was founded that we can trace the weakness and decline of the Mahratta power, long before it came into conflict with British authority. Lord Sandhurst did well therefore to point the moral that in these days of peace the claims of Shivaji's descendant to be remembered in after-years must be based not upon "dazzling deeds of arms" but upon the sympathy, justice, and firmness of his rule. Happily Yeshwantrao Saheb has given many proofs during the brief period that has elapsed since his installation in April of last year that it is his desire to signalise his occupancy of the throne in the right manner. A well-informed Kolhapur correspondent pointed out in these columns only the other day that the more recent of the improvements effected by the Maharaja include the promulgation of rules calculated to prevent the oppression of the people by officials; for preventing the arrears of judicial business; for effecting promotions, on settled principles rather than on arbitrary lines of favouritism, and for the encouragement of education. The Bombay Government and the Viceroy-in-Council have not been oblivious to these indications of the desire of the Maharaja to broadbase his throne upon the people's will. He has used his powers wisely and well, and as a result they have recently been augmented so as to correspond to those which were conferred more than thirty years ago upon a predecessor who stood firm in his allegiance to the British Power when Kolhapur felt the shock of the Great Mutiny.

Lord Sandhurst's remarks to the assembled Chiefs and Sirdars were prefaced by the assurance that his desire was not to urge them to immature action, but rather to increase interest and stimulate thought with the hope that the thought might result in effort and action. Then proceeding from the abstract to the concrete he dealt with the education question. His Excellency acknowledged that there are very few places in India, where so much has been done to advance education as in Poona, and pointed to the three colleges the city possesses as an illustration of the fact. But those efforts, although very praiseworthy, have been too much confined to the advancement of higher education, and on that ground the Governor acted wisely in directing attention first and foremost to elementary education, more particularly as affecting the female portion of the community. His Excellency urged that in the Deccan they should emulate the Western nations which have long regarded the instruction of girls as a duty every whit as sacred as the instruction of boys. It would seem that Lord Sandhurst intends to give this branch of the education problem very special prominence during his Governorship, for he asked for the assistance of the Chiefs and Sirdars in the endeavours he proposes to make "to place female education on a firm basis," a step which he rightly remarked would make the close of the nineteenth century a memorable epoch in the history of the Deccan. When Lord Sandhurst enters upon this task, he will find many difficulties, and may meet with obstacles from unexpected quarters. He will, however, have the hearty support of all who recognise the righteousness of the theory that the acquisition of knowledge, at least in its elementary stages, can no longer be arrogated by particular castes or by the male sex, but is the right of every inhabitant of the Empire. The Governor is of opinion that in the matter of higher education "improvements might with careful thought be made," but he did not indicate in what direction reform should tend. The subject is a very wide and controversial one, and it may be that the Governor will not commit himself to any definite opinions until next February the University Convocation gives him a seasonable opportunity to fully state his views on the subject.

Lord Sandhurst next directed the attention of the assembled Chiefs and Sirdars to the desirability of affording increased facilities for medical relief, more especially in out-of-the-way country districts, where the distance from dispensaries absolutely precludes the bulk of the population from obtaining any medical relief worthy of the name. Lord Harris saw during the closing years of his administration that the only effectual way of meeting the necessities of rural districts in this respect was the establishment of travelling dispensaries, but so far owing to lack of funds in the Provincial Exchequer very little has been done to establish these peripatetic agencies for the relief of human suffering. There is however no reason why some of the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan should not out of their large land revenues provide travelling dispensaries for their own districts, and we are glad that Lord Sandhurst impressed the matter upon them. He rightly pointed out the difficulties which would have beset any project of the kind a few years ago have now been removed to a large extent. Communications both by rail and road have been immensely improved; and there has been a great increase in the number of persons qualified by study to practice the healing art. The Chiefs were reminded by Lord Sandhurst that they receive their income largely from the labours of rural villagers, who thereby establish a claim to their benevolence in the hour of sickness. Even looked at from the mere stand-point of self-interest, the subject is worthy of the careful attention of Native Chiefs and wealthy landed proprietors, for as the Governor remarked the extension of medical relief will add to the efficiency of the rural population. To place within reach of these people the means to overcome malarial fever and other diseases and to prevent their recurrence, will be to give them increased capacity for the work on which they themselves depend for a living, and which adds to the material prosperity of their landlords. In view of the fact that the Maharaja of Kolhapur has just come into possession of the power to finally sanction death sentences passed in murder cases, it was but fitting that Lord Sandhurst should at the close of his brief and practical address urge the desirability of dealing with criminal cases "not vindictively and also not with weak leniency." He commended the modern system of jail discipline to the attention of the Chiefs. Lord Sandhurst is evidently no fatalist, for he refuses to subscribe to the theory that a criminal with a long black record is incapable of improvement. If his Excellency had thought there was any need to convince the Chiefs of the correctness of his views on this matter, he could have cited the remarkable results achieved by the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies in Great Britain and elsewhere in support of his contentions. Undoubtedly the chances in the case of an old criminal are largely against reformation, but it will not do to treat him on that ground as past hope, when the experience of Western philanthropists has shown that there are depths even in the heart of an "habitual" which can be sounded, and made to bear fruit. The recent formation of the Sirdars' Association gave Lord Sandhurst occasion to remark that its attention might usefully be engaged in furthering the social advancement of the people. It is to be hoped that the activities of the Association will go principally upon such lines, and that the red herring of Congress wire-pulling will not be trailed across its path. In carrying out the wise and weighty advice addressed to them by Lord Sandhurst on Wednesday the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan will be making a right use of the privileges and opportunites, which they possess as men of power, wealth, and influence amidst a large agrarian population.

As will be seen from our "News in advance of the Mail," to-day, Mr. Curzon made a long and exhaustive statement on the subject of the proposed Uganda Railway when a vote of £20,000 was taken for preliminary expenses. Mr. Curzon explained that the line would run from Mombassa all the way to Lake Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 650 miles. The gauge and weight of rail have not yet been decided on, but he is in favour of a three-feet-six gauge. The original estimate of the cost, made in 1893, was £2,240,000, or £3,409 per mile, but the Departmental Committee had suggested a reduction of the gauge to three feet, which brought down the estimate to £1,755,000, or £2,700 per mile. As efficiency of working and probable future development were as important as economy, strong arguments were adduced against adopting the minimum of the Departmental Committee. The working expenses are estimated at £67,000 if three trains a day ran each way, or £40,000 if only one train ran, and the railway will, it was explained, effect a saving of £32,500 a year in the conveyance of Government stores. It is, according to Mr. Curzon, proposed to levy a charge of £17 a ton on the goods carried, as against a cost at the present time of £180 a ton, and the revenue was estimated at £60,000 a year. The railway will be constructed by direct Government agency, and a scheme for providing the funds will in due time be submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The line is not expected to be difficult to construct, and it is calculated that it will be completed in three or four years, as the Government will press it on with all the energy at their command. Mr. Curzon concluded by expressing the conviction that the construction of the line would in a few years completely extinguish slavery. Sir C. Dilke, in a caustic speech, reviewed Mr. Curzon's statement, and attacked Mr. Stanley's speech of the previous week, which he described as wild, and the work a waste of energy. He anticipated little from the line, either with reference to slavery or commerce. Dr. Clark, another misanthrope, prophesied that it would cost four or five millions, as estimates of expenditure were always exceeded. Government has, we learn, determined to undertake the work of construction itself, making use of Indian coolie labour, under the direction of engineers borrowed from the Public Works Department and the Railway Companies in India. To have entrusted the work to a Syndicate under a State guarantee, or to contractors, would, it was felt, have been to run a needless risk of swelling the expenditure. Companies, Mr. Curzon observed, are in the habit of looking to dividends, and contractors are not too disposed to lose a chance of making additional profits, so by far the most probable means of the work being satisfactorily done was to do as Government has decided.

EXPERIMENTS in silk culture, carried on at Alipur during the past three years, are reported upon in a booklet, issued under instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The report shows that the experiments have now come to an end, owing to the removal of the Babu in charge. But the committee which was appointed to superintend operations claim that they have demonstrated what can be done, and urge that it now devolves on Government to carry on the work inaugurated if any good is to come of their labours. When Mr. Blechynden left for America, in May, 1892, it is shown the Silk Committee decided to carry on the experiments which he had commenced at Alipur. Babu Aporbo Koomar Ghose, who had been with Mr. Mookerjee, was engaged to look after the old rum factory premises there, which were rented by the committee from the Collector of Calcutta. The ground was planted out with mulberry in rows, three feet apart, and each plant eighteen inches distant from its neighbour. The mulberry was at first cultivated in the ordinary native fashion, but later on was allowed to grow to about eight feet high, and was then cut down at intervals, so as to ensure mature leaf being always obtainable. There were two houses available for rearing—one a long *pucca* building, originally the rum warehouse, and the other an ordinary native mud hut with a leaf roof, on the top of which grass thatch was put. Windows and doors of perforated zinc were put in in addition to the wooden shutters and doors which already existed, and a drop gunny-cloth was fixed above each, so as to stop, when needed, any undue currents of air. Mr. Blechynden had a small stock of both Nistri and Desee worms when taken over, which he had been working by selection without adopting Pasteur's system. The committee decided to work on the latter plan, as well as on the rules Mr. Blechynden had laid down. This they did, and the result of careful attention to ventilation, cleanliness, and proper feeding was most satisfactory. The Babu was most unremitting in his attention to duty, and the product of silk was far in excess of the committee's expectations. Having shown how the production of cocoons can be carried on successfully in this country, they held their task to be accomplished, and now that the Babu has gone to a more lucrative appointment there is no one to carry the experiments further. No member of the committee will undertake the education of a successor, and so the onus of further operations is thrown upon the Bengal Government. Should any private speculator be inclined to undertake the work we would commend to him perusal of a copy of the report, which is now before us.

WE understand that the Joint Schools' Committee very wisely contemplate a recommendation to the Corporation to modify No. 4 of the bylaws under which the Committee direct the primary education of the city. This bylaw lays it down that in Municipal schools those persons only shall be employed as teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognised by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government so long as such teachers are procurable. It is incumbent on the Joint Schools' Committee engaging a teacher as aforesaid to make provision for his pensionary rights in accordance with the rules from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places of non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools' Committee shall give the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the Public Service, or who have been useful teachers. It seems very strange that so extraordinary a provision excluding teachers who have passed an examination qualifying for the Public Service Examination from the pension list, should have been made. It would have been quite another matter if the Joint Schools' Committee were entrusted with secondary education, as in this case the teacher of a superior qualification would have been useful for the higher branches of work, but when the instruction is simply limited to the primary stage and when both the superior and the inferior teacher is to be employed for the same work, it seems unnecessary to provide for the pensionary rights of the one and not of the other. It is desirable that a change should be made in this bylaw in order to provide for the pensionary rights of those who may not have passed the test as recognised by the Educational Department but who otherwise may be considered as qualified teachers.

THE Bombay manager of the National Bank of India, Limited, has received telegraphic advice from the head office that the net profits for the half-year ended 30th June last, including the sum brought forward amount to about £39,900. The directors propose to declare a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, carrying to next account about £22,400.

PRIVILEGE leave for one month from October 8 has been granted to Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, Acting Commissioner in Sind, whose place will be filled by Colonel R. I. Crawford.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., chaplain of Kirkee, to attend him as domestic chaplain. The Rev. W. A. Dickens, return from furlough, will officiate as chaplain of Kirkee.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. W. CLARKSON will act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. MacRury. Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell, acting during the period as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties.

MR. J. WILLCOCKS, officiating, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, is to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., Railway Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. C. Dyson, A.M. I.C.E.

TWELVE months sick leave, on medical certificate has been granted to Surgeon-Major W. H. Quicke.

LIEUTENANT B. J. T. LEVETT, Scots Guards Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, has been granted sixty days leave to England, on medical certificate.

MR. J. E. PENTON, District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed furlough for a further term of two months and 29 days in continuation of his leave, on medical certificate.

WE learn that Mr. Manoel Pedro de Souza Franklin, barrister-at-law, of Goa, has been recognised by an order from the Supreme Government at Portugal, as Consular Agent of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Portuguese India, and that the Governor-General of Goa has consequently ordered permitting him free exercise of the functions of the post.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 17 was 449, giving a death-rate of 26·89 per annum per thousand as against 30·31 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·39 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 98 died from fevers; 2, small-pox; 1, measles; 63, phthisis; 1, leprosy; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 94, affections of the respiratory organs; 25, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 24 still-born; 45, old age and debility; 4, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 16; Brahmin, 11; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 219; Hindu outcaste, 43; Mussalman, 116; Parsee, 17; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 12; Negro African, 3; other and unknown races, 3. The total number of births was 278 as against 229 the corresponding period of last year, and 271 the average over the past five years.

THERE is one man, observes the *Pioneer*, who will be peculiarly interested in the position in Bajour, when the last troops are withdrawn from between Drosh and Chakdarah, and that is the Khan of Dir. This Chief could never hold his own against Umra Khan, but as his hands are to be strengthened by a kind of alliance with the British Government, his status among all the tribes beyond the border will be materially raised. The Bajouris, however, bear him no good will, and they may give trouble along the new route in order to discredit his authority. If the three headmen who were installed before General Low left Mundah, quarrel among themselves, as seems most likely, the Khan of Dir may be left in peace. The most influential Bajouri is Mahomed Shah, who may possibly seek to emulate the doings of Umra Khan and make himself complete master of the valley. His actions will be jealously watched by the Nawagai Chief, who held aloof during the late campaign and may also have ambitious designs. The tribesmen themselves are split up into factions, and are probably awaiting the disappearance of the Field Force before beginning their quarrels. So long as they confine themselves to the country west of the Panjkora no great harm can ensue, for the Malakand-Chitral road runs to the eastward of that river. If they cross to the left bank, they will have to count not merely with the mob of armed men whom Dir can furnish, but with the levy, 500 strong, which will be well armed and under the leadership of picked native officers from the Indian Army. This small force will give a stiffening to the Khan's "army," and its influence should be felt locally, just as that of the Khyber Rifles is felt beyond Jamrud. The posts to be built along the road will be tribal-proof, and Bajouri raiders will scarcely venture to attack them. The truth is we cannot say yet how Bajour will settle down, and to this extent the future of the present settlement must be uncertain.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PAMIR BOUNDARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Information has been received from official sources that the Pamir Settlement is complete, and only awaits the ratification of the English and Russian Cabinets.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRES.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury intends to insist on the Viceroy and other high officials, who are answerable for the Kucheng Massacre, being brought to account.

His Lordship will bring pressure to bear on China for this purpose.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

The *Times*, in a telegram from its Shanghai correspondent, states that the Emperor of China has sanctioned the immediate building of a railway from Shanghai to Nanking.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, speaking at Easingwold, last night, affirmed that his successor would find the Army equal to the needs of the Empire.

He thanked God for the existence of the Volunteer force, and said that the country would be miserable if conscription was introduced.

MURDER OF A TURK BY ARMENIANS.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

Two Armenians, yesterday, strangled a Turkish soldier here, when they overheard boasting of having tortured their relatives at Sasun. They have since been asrested.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

Prince Lobanoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is at present staying in France, will attend officially the great review of troops, at Mirecourt, in the presence of President Faure, to-day.

The French press regards this as a conclusive mark of the Franco-Russian alliance.

THE SHAHZADA.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

The Shahzada left here, to-day, for Marseilles.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 19.

The s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at, 10-30 p.m.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, SEPT. 19.

The feature of to-day's play was Mr. Wroughton's round of 42, which will probably obtain for him the club's silver medal. It also helps him considerably towards winning the gold medal, for which Mr. Reid at present leads by one stroke. There only remain four rounds to be played for these trophies. The handicap competition for gentlemen this morning was won by Mr. Wroughton from scratch with 49 and 42—total 91, Mr. English being second with 117, less 22, nett 95, and Mr. Fraser and Rev. Mr. Gray tying for the third place with 97. Dr. Macdonald and Clarkson and Messrs. Nicholson were 99, and the rest above 100. There were nineteen entries.

There were only five entries for the ladies' handicap competition for the honorary secretary's prize, which was won by Miss Humphrey with 97 nett, Mrs. Betham and Mr. Barlow being second and third with 98 and 108 nett, respectively.

In the scratch foursomes Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Reid beat Mrs. Clarkson and Mr. Stewart by two holes up and one to play; and will meet Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Tidy in the final tie to-morrow. Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Booth beat Rev. Mr. Gray and Rev. Mr. Manwaring, in the handicap foursomes by two holes up and one to play; and will play Mr. Stuart and the Rev. Mr. Whitton in the final tie. The course for these finals is of 18 holes.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 19.

At the Legislative Council meeting to-day, Sir Alexander Mackenzie presented the Select Committee's report on the Pilgrim Ships Bill; and criticised the suggestions made by Mahomedan Associations and other gentlemen, and commented on the misapprehension regarding the attitude of Government towards the Paris Convention, which is not to be denounced, because one or two provisions go beyond the necessities of the case. Government could not insist on Turkey foregoing the sanitary fees from the poor pilgrims, and could only ask the Porte to be liberal. The Convention proposals regarding deck space, hospital accommodation, and sanitary taxes went too far, and as ratifications of the Convention are not exchanged Great Britain is not bound by it, and Government can for the present only maintain the existing regulations on these points. The deck space is to be settled by rules. The Committee felt bound to treat all children as adults, but an amendment will be moved enabling Government to adhere to the existing law regarding children's accommodation. An amendment is also to be moved for continuing the existing arrangements for hospitals, and another allowing Government to postpone the inclusion of sanitary fees in the cost of tickets. The inspection of female pilgrims is to be, as far as possible, by female agency, and female attendants are to be attached to the Medical Officer of the ship for female pilgrims. Pilgrims will be allowed to carry their own food, if adequate and suitable.

Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke at great length, and pointed out that twelve square feet was sufficient space, and that the measures taken will not nearly double the steamer so fare, and that if increased fare is charged even poorer pilgrims could be able to pay. Sir Roper next mentioned the necessity for the issue of cooked food, and advocated the selling of freshly-cooked food on board at fixed prices.

Prince Sir Jehan Kadar explained the views of the Mahomedans, and pointed out the necessity of leaving the sanitary taxes to be settled between the pilgrims and the Turkish authorities. He urged the supply of cooked food on board, besides giving every facility to the pilgrims who wish to cook their own food. He requested the Government to see that apprehensions are not revived, and pointed out that anything preventing the poor from proceeding to Mecca would be a retrograde measure, and entail consequences of a mischievous and calamitous character.

Sir A. Miller introduced the Bill to remove the obsolete matter, and make formal amendments in certain Bombay Enactments in view of the impending publication of Volumes II. and III. of the Bombay Code.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Four Lee-Metford Rifles were stolen from the Buffs camp and transport.

A Babu was wounded on the night of the 16th instant at Khar.

The last convoy to Chitral proceeded from Gujar towards Ziarat on the 18th, the mules also returned on the same day. All stationed at the Gujar post leave on their return journey towards India, to-day.

The Government of India have now sanctioned a proposal to give Umra Khan a large piece of land at Jellalabad to support himself and his family.

POONA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The meeting opened under most favourable auspices. The weather was warm and the attendance large. Lord and Lady Sandhurst were present. The new arrangements regarding not publishing the declarations beforehand are still complained of. A new totalisator, "Bonner's Patent," was added to the truf, and was worked very nicely and well patronised. Good odds were given. In the first race it paid Rs. 4, the second Rs.17, the third Rs. 3, the fourth Rs. 5-8, and the fifth Rs. 3. The fields were large, and the racing specially good. In the first race nearly seven horses were running abreast. Great upset was made in the Poona Derby, where Brandy, a hot favourite, and an outsider, came and won easily. In the Arab Pony Derby, which is Bombay favourite for Arabs, ten ponies came to the post. It was difficult to choose who would be the likely winner. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs landed after 1st August, 1894. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Weight for age. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1895, 7lbs. Maidens 10lbs.; Galloways allowed 7lbs. extra. Distance.—one mile.

Mr Abdool Mohsin Amir's g a g Hakim, 7st 5lb, Gibbs		1
Mr Ali bin Taleb's g a c Asker, 8st 5lb, Mahomed	dead heat	2
H H Aga Khan's g a c Tar Tan, 7st 12lb, Pillaji		2
Mr S A W's g a g Antonio, 7st 5lb, Wahed		3
Mr H E A W's g a h Maurice		0
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Red Robin		0
Mr Essa Khaliffa's b a g Kaiser		0
Aga Junghi Shah's g a g Enterprise		0

After some delay the field went on even terms. Enterprise took the lead, and maintained the position to some distance. On turning home a good race ensued between Antonio, Tartan, Asker, and Hakim. Hakim won cleverly by a short neck for second place. Time, 1min. 55½secs. Also ran Maurice, Red Robin, Kaiser, and Enterprise.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Asker and Hakim; 4 to 1 against Antonio; 8 to 1 against Maurice and Tartan; 6 to 1 on Red Robin; 3 to 1 on Kaiser; and 7 to 1 against Enterprise.

2ND RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 1,000 to the winner and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab Galloways. Maidens on 1st May, 1895. Weight for inches. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs. oftener 10lbs. extra. Allowance—Galloways landed after 1st August, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Distance.—1¼ mile.

Mr Essau Khaliffa's b a gal Nepaul, 8st 13lb, Greenhalgh	1
Mr Luck's ch a gal Isinglass, 9st 7lb, Smith	2
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali, 8st 10lb, Robinson	3
H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur's b a gal Bhicaree	0
Mr M N G's ch a gal Briton	0
Aga Junghi Shah's g a gal Enterprise	0
Mr Abdul Mohsin Amir's b a gal Winner	0
Mr James' g a gal Kapurthulla	0
Mr S A W's g a gal Humayoon	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Muslavi	0
Mr Lyndon's b a p Talafar	0
Mr J B's ch a gal Metallic	0
Mr Lane's b a geld Suleiman	0
Mr Lyndon's g a p Bonnie Boy	0
Captain Nelson's g a gal Blarney	0
Mr J B's g a gal Souter	0
Mr G H Townsend's b a geld Sanam	0
Mr James' b a gal Bantam	0
Mr Essau Khaliffa's g a gal Arabi Pasha	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a gal Grand Duke	0
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's g a gal Lanka	0
Mr Nanabhoy Suklat's b a gal Said	0

The field started off after a couple of false starts. Shereali took the lead with Nepaul following close behind. The favourite Isinglass was in a cluster; and at the turn Isinglass forced his way to come, but was beaten on by Nepaul, who was leading comfortably. Shereali came a good third. Time, 2 min. 25¼ secs. Also ran Bhicaree, Briton, Winner, Humayoon, Muslavi, Talafar, Metallic, Suleeman, and Bantam.

Betting: Evens on Isinglass; 4to 1 against Nepaul; 6 to 1 against winner; 3 to 1 against Shereali; 10 to 1 on Bantam; 15 to 1 on Biriton, Humayoon, and Suleeman; and long odds against the rest.

3RD RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, and Rs. 300 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 75 for each pony declared to start. The third pony to save his entry and starting sweep stake. For all Arab Ponies. Maidens on 1st May, 1895. Weight for inches. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; thrice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, Allowance—Ponies landed after 1st August, 1894, allowed 4 lbs. Distance.—Six furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a p Nusser, 8st 7lb, Mahomed	1
Aga Mirza Ahmed'd ch a p Successor, 8st 7lb, Ibrahim	2
Mr Faid bin Feed's b a p Kazalan, 8st 10lb, Smith	3
Sri Rajah G N Gujputtee Rao's b a p Good Luck	0
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p Philip	0
Mr Protheroe Smith's b a p Quies	0
Mr Essau Khaliffa's ch a Little John	0
Mr B's b a p Crescent	0
Aga Junghee Shah's ch a p Union Jack	0
Mr Hyde's g a p Sirocco	0
Mr B's b a p Piper	0
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir	0
H H the Chief of Kagal's b a p Forest Stranger	0
Captain Horne's b a p Karim	0
H H the Chief of Kagal's b a p Chieftain II.	0
Captain Nelson,s g a p Silver Cup	0
Mr James' bk a p Esoor	0
Mr S A W's b a p Arab Boy	0
Mr S A W's b a p Cheap Jack	0
Mr M N G's gr a geld Junglee	0
Lieut-Col Beaver's ch a gal Blondin	0
Mr George's b a p Paradox	0
Mr Essau Kaliffa's g a p Bahrein	0
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a p Heera	0
Mr Sabir bin Futteh's b a p Sharhan	0
Captain Gabb's ch a p Glory	0

A good start. Nusser took the lead followed closely by Successor and Sirocco. At the home turn the same order was maintained, but on the post Sirocco was beaten by Kazalan, who came strongly. Nusser won easy. Time, 1min. 26¼secs. Also ran Philip, Little John, Sirocco, Piper, Nadir, Forest Stranger, and Chieftain.

Betting: 3 to 2 on Nussar; 5 to 1 against Successor; 8 to 1 against Phillip, and Nadir; and long odds against the rest.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Derby." Rs. 2,500 to the winner; and Rs. 500 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. The third horse to save his entrance and starting sweepstake. For all Arabs, (Maidens) on 1st May, 1895. Weight for age. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Allowances.—Horses landed after 1st August, 1894, allowed 4 lbs.; Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance.—R. C. and a distance.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a h Reminder, 7st 13lb, Ibrahim	1
Mr James' b a gal Kapurthalla, 8st 2lb, Gibbs	2
Mr Essau Khaliffa's ch a h Kingcraft, 8st 9lb, Greenhalgh	3
Mr Powell's ch a h Brandy	0
Mr M N G's b a h Robinhood	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a h Asee	0
Messrs Gallwey and Madden's Lr ch a h Curlew	0
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a h Surtaj	0
H H the Chief of Kagal's ch a h Shensha	0
Mr D E Sassoon's ch a h Shamshir	0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Tyndall	0
Mr S A W's g a h Rejected	0
Mr S A W's b a c Secunder	0
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ch a gal Shere Ali	0
Mr James' ch a h Patron	0
Mr Essau Khaliffa's ch a h Wafadar	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's ch a c Hakum	0

Ten horses started for the big race. Brandy was a hot favourite owing to his late performances at Bangalore and Belgaum. Evens remained till the finishing. At start Hakim took pace for running, and maintained till turning home, followed by Asee, Curlew, Reminder, Kapurthalla, and Kingcraft. Brandy maintained this position till half-way of the home turning,and took to the bend.Reminder, who has just been purchased by Mr. Sassoon, of Bombay. for three thousand, came the winner by two lengths, Kapurthalla and Kingecraft bad third. Brandy was fourth. Also ranBrandy, Robinhood, Asee, Curlew, Surtaj, Shersha, and Hakum.

Betting: Evens on Brandy; 4 to 1 against Reminder. 6 to 1 against Curlew; 8 to 1 Asee; 10 to 1 Kapurthala; and long odds against the rest.

5TH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes"—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, and Rs. 200 to the second horse from the Fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Penalties.—Winners once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of a race value Rs. 2,000, once 7lbs. extra; twice, or of a race value Rs. 5,000, 1st in addition. Allowance.—Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance.—R. C.

Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr. Framji Dorabjee's bn w h Tantallon. 9st 13lb, Pugh	1
Mr. Lubbert's b Aus h Norbert, 10st 13lb, Kaye	2
Captain Nelson's. bn e geld Coverlet	0
Mr. Falconer ch w geld Hercules	0
Surg-Major H Armstrong's b Aus geld The Lawyer	0
Surg-Major H Armstrong's ch Aus geld The Driller	0
Lt-Col Beaver's b Aus m Chaperone	0
Mr. Moochool Shah's b aus m Minniehaha	0
Mr. Luck's b Aus geld Miller	0

A good start was made. Fantallon took the lead and maintained till finishing. Miller came very stongly. If the race would have been for a little more distance he would have won it. Time, 2 min 44 secs. Also ran Chaperone.

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Norbet; 2 to 1 against Tantallon; and to 1 rest.

THE RAILWAY SURVEY PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

An Intelligence Officer will accompany the Railway Survey party, which examines the Hukong valley route to Upper Assam this winter.

LIEUTENANT GORDON.

A sensational rumour is current regarding the mysterious disappearance of Lieutenant Gordon at Agra, but it is quite unfounded, Lieutenant Gordon being at present reported to be in England.

POONA BADMINGTON TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The final match of the Badmington Tournament for the Challenge Silver Cup was played off this morning between Messrs. McIver and Alexander and the Satara pair Captain Piers and Mr. Arthur. The match was a close and exciting one, and was won by the former by 15 to 9.

A MILITARY RISING IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

INTELLIGENCE of a serious revolt in Goa has reached Bombay. The arbitrary conduct of the Administrator, Mr. Gomes da Costa, has annoyed not only the civil population of Pangim, but even the military, who along with the residents demanded the dismissal of the Administrator, but the Governor-General declined to interfere. It was arranged that two companies of the battalion, stationed at Pangim, should be sent to Laurenco Marquis. The detachment before they were despatched demanded the guarantee from Government that they should be paid in *reis fortes*, and not in *reis fracos*, as they are paid at present. No definite answer was given, and the detatchment destined to Africa showed symptoms of insubordination. In the meantime the disaffection has been approaching through the rank-and-file of the force stationed at Pangim. On Monday night at 1 a.m., the revolt broke out, and 537 soldiers with some officers, taking their arms, swords, cartridges, &c., stood before Major Assa, and told him that they were going out of Pangim, and if he obstructed their departure they would shoot him. He was powerless, and the revolted troops marched triumphantly. Two sentries at the door who showed resistance were shot dead on the spot. The mutineers issued forth from the barracks playing cornets, and nearing the house of Colonel Felner, the Commandant of the Corps, fired two shots against the house. The revolted troops then marched to Novas Conquistas. They are now in the jungle of Novas Conquistas, and it is feared they would form themselves into gangs of dacoits and harass the people. Most probably the revolted troops represent the entire force in Pangim, as there are only about 1,000 men detached to all stations including Damaun and Diu, and there will not be sufficient force throughout Goa either to bring the mutineers to their senses, or resist their attack, should they think to come against the capital of Portuguese-India. It is to be noted that among the leaders there are European descendants, who must have compelled the native soldiers to join them. Besides the causes mentioned above for this outbreak, there is another grievance under which the military suffer. The late policy of the Portuguese Government has been to send even sergeants from Portugal, and the men who joined the military service have no chance of promotion. Formerly they had the opportunities of rising in the regiments to high rank. During the last twenty-five years there have been three revolts, all of which have been promoted by Europeans, and the people at large have been in favour of Government. There are causes working at disintegration of the Portuguese power, and the late arbitrary acts of the Government functionaries have created something not far short of anarchy in the public administration. It is impossible to calculate the mischief which the mutineers may perpetuate as they are masters of the situation, and the Government may have to go to sue for peace. Major Assa, the officer in charge, is under arrest for not repressing the revolt, but he must have been powerless to enforce order when surrounded by the infuriated soldiery.

THE BAHREIN DISTURBANCES.

THE British India steamer Simla, Captain T. J. Grier, which arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon, has brought further particulars regarding the disturbances at Bahrein. The Simla called there on the 9th instant, and the officers learned from the agent of the company and others that Sheik Jasim, whose head-quarters are at Jubaha, has been threatening the Chief of Bahrein for some time on account of a certain dispute regarding the pearl-fisheries. The Bedouin Sheik even had the audacity to send an influential Arab on board H. M. S. Sphinx, which was lying off Jubaha, to ask Captain Pelly to leave the place in two hours, and to state that otherwise the Bedouins would open fire on the vessel. Captain Pelly invited him to sit down, and take some refreshments. After keeping him two hours and half, he drew his attention to the fact that he had been half-an-hour over the time given to him to leave the place. "You can now go on shore," he said, "and inform the Sheik that if he does not leave in three hours I will bombard the town." As no notice was taken of this ultimatum Captain Pelly shelled the place, and burnt many dhows, and several were captured. The Sheik and his followers then fled from the place, and, it is said, committed depredations at Marsar, a place further inland. This occurred about three or four days before the Simla reached Bahrein. The panic is over now, trade is carried on as usual, and everything is quiet. There are great rejoicings at Bahrein, that Sheik Jasim has fled from Jubaha. Her Majesty's steamers Sphinx and Pigeon were at the latter place.

INTER-HIGH-SCHOOLS CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE Championship shield offered by the Athletic High Schools Association has this year been won by the New High School XI., who after a well contested game succeeded in beating the St. Mary's College Cricket XI. The final match was played off on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday and yesterday, the New High School winning by five wickets. Below are the scores and analysis.

ST. MARY'S.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Kelly, run out	0	c Billimoria, b Udwadia	0
A Higgins, b Billimoria	0	c Karaka, b Udwadia	13
R Hogan, b Billimoria	7	b Udwadia	3
E McDonnell, c Suntook, b Udwadia	22	st Bhurucha, b Billimoria	0
W Hogan, run out	2	b Billimoria	15
T Fragose, c Udwadia, b Billimoria	0	c Irani, b Billimoria	4
E Pereira, b Billimoria	5	c Udwadia, b Santook	19
F O'Donnell, b Billimoria	0	b Billimoria	3
E Winterbottom, c Reporter, b Udwadia	8	c Santook, b Billimoria	6
P Pereira, c Udwadia, b Billimoria	2	c Bhimediwala, b Billimoria	0
F Gilbert not out	0	not out	5
Extra	1	Extras	2
Total	46	Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	M	R	W	B	M	R	W
Billimoria	60	17	5	6	85	27	5	6
Bhimediwala	20	14	1	0	65	35	2	3
Udwadia	39	15	3	2	15	6	1	1

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Bharucha, b McDonnell	4	c Pereira, b Fragoso	12
Udwadia, b Pereira	4	b Pereira	6
Billimoria, c Periera, b Winterbottom	26	c Winterbottom, b Fragoso	2
Karaka, c O'Donnell, b Winterbottom	20	run out	0
Irani, c Fragoso Winterbottom	18	not out	2
Bhimediwala, b Winterbottom	0	not out	0
Masani, b McDonnell	11	did not bat	
Bottlewala, b Winterbottom	0		
Suntook, b Pereira	1		
Sedhwa, st Kelly, b Winterbottom	3		
Reporter, not out	4		
Extras	4	Extras	0
Total	95	Total	22

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Fragoso	70	26	3	0	26	7	2	2
R Hogan	45	20	2	0				
McDonnell	60	16	4	2	25	4	2	0
Winterbottom	56	22	3	6	30	8	3	0
Pereira	30	7	2	2	25	3	4	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL GRACEY, Director-General of Railways, will leave Simla on October 12th on tour: visiting first Sind, where the chord line to Karachi is under construction and then proceeding to Quetta *via* the Muskhaf-Bolan Railway, which is nearly completed. He will afterwards pass over the Central India lines and make for the Madras Presidency, inspecting the East Coast Railway and reaching Calcutta in the middle of November.

REPORTS from the Tochi Valley show that the Dauris, who hold the valley, are not at all inclined to give trouble. An outlook has really to be kept for Waziris from the hills to the south, who would be only too glad to make mischief. Even they, however, are quiet just now, and our troops have rest from alarms. When the garrison is permanently settled in quarters the Dauris, notoriously mean and avaricious, will see their way to making money by providing supplies, and the civilising influence of the rupee will work its due effect. Our political officers will have far less difficulty in dealing with these people than with the tribesmen about the Gomul, and a few years should see the Tochi as peaceful as the Bannu District itself. Whether the main stream of the caravan trade between Ghazni and India will be attracted to this route is an open question. The Powindahs know their own business best, and they have to calculate as to the advantages which Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan respectively offer to them. In the latter district they get splendid grazing-ground for their camels, but to reach it they have to make a detour to the south from Ghazni. If the railway were extended from Mari to Bannu, with a bridge over the Indus at Kalabagh, they would unquestionably prefer the Tochi route, and it is to be hoped that this project will once more come to the front. The line would develope trade with Afghanistan apart from serving a useful strategic purpose, and it would earn a fair return on its capital: for 60,000 camel-loads of goods reach the Punjab community from the Ghazni district, and the Powindahs take back commodities in large quantities. With a good road up the Tochi a great expansion of what is already a flourishing trade might be reasonably expected.

WE mentioned some time ago that the Amir of Kabul intended sending to India the adherents of Mir Batcha, a leader of some repute in the Afghan War of 1879-80, who is sharing Ayub Khan's exile. The first batch reached Peshawar on the 7th instant, when Mir Batcha's brother, Secunder Shah, and his family of 30 persons duly arrived. They will go to swell the number of Afghan refugees maintained by the Indian Government. Saving the obligations of hospitality it is not impossible that one of these days the Government may have to call a limit to a process which enables the Amir to dispose of whom he pleases at India's expense.

IN the Ajmere jail last year several convicts were flogged in order to "stop an epidemic of self-mutilation by corrosive acids as an excuse to avoid work." The Superintendent of the jail has been communicated with, and asked how the prisoners obtained this corrosive acid. His explanation ought to be interesting.

A CORRESPONDENT at Jellalabad writes that it is rumoured there that the Waziris have recently held a great jirga at which the Mahsud, Darwesh Khels and Doura and other clans were present. It was unanimously settled that they should all lay aside their tribal quarrels, and at once join together to resist the "increase of Government" in their country. If this last effort proves in vain, then they had better submit once for all to the British sway. Certain of the tribes agreed to commence fighting in the ensuing winter.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—We are given to understand that the new grant-in-aid rules of the Travancore Government, though professedly framed with a view to the encouragement of education amongst the backward classes, are not likely to prove really advantageous to these classes. The principle upon which the Code is based is free education to the lower classes, but it is feared this practically means no education at all for these classes, or less than they have hitherto enjoyed. The Maharajah was recently addressed on the subject by a large body of Missionaries interested in these classes in Travancore

HIS Excellancy the Commander-in-Chief, with General Badcock, Colonel Elles, Major Duff and Lieutenant Lyon, arrived in Simla on Monday evening on return from the Swat Valley. He is, we understand, highly pleased with the condition of the troops whom he saw, and with the smooth manner in which the arrangements for the retirement are working.

THERE has been another dacoity near Delhi on the grand trunk road to Muttra and in the vicinity of the old fort of Delhi. A gang of dacoits looted several camel carts full of passengers, stripping the women and tearing their jewels and ornaments from their ears and noses. They killed one man and decamped. No trace has been had of them up to date.

IT is reported from Tirah that an order of the Amir has reached Shirindil Khan, Governor of Khost, to collect provisions for men who will be sent to expel two petty local Chiefs who are hostile to his Highness.

A PROJECT is on foot for the establishment of a Bishopric in the Central Provinces.

THERE has been some talk of a big cavalry camp-of-exercise in the Bengal Command; but as the annual grant for manœuvres must necessarily be kept low owing to the Chitral expedition, this gathering of regiments may not take place.

SATURDAY has been fixed as the day on which the last troops will recross the frontier from the Swat Valley. Major Deane, Political Officer, has arranged with the Kaka Khel in the Nowshera district to carry stores from Chakdarah to Chitral—an excellent move, as it will facilitate the withdrawal of the transport animals.

THE Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has sanctioned a scheme for lighting Arkonam station by electricity.

THE extra pension of £100 per annum allotted to the Madras Medical Establishment for the year 1895-96 has been conferred by the Government of India on Dr. A. L. Hackett, lately retired, with effect from the 4th May, 1895, the date of his retirement.

THE Italian Government is about to follow the example of other States, and to mark the national festival of the entry of the Italians into Rome by the issue of a new "historical postage-stamp." A million copies will be ready for sale on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the liberation of Rome in 1870. The design of the new stamp, which was entrusted to Professor Sezanne, is very elaborate and somewhat over-crowded for its size. In the upper half of the picture sits the figure of Italy, with the iron crown upon her head; she holds the sceptre in her right hand, and in her left the armorial shield of the House of Savoy. On the two steps of her throne are two inscriptions, the first of which originated with King Victor Emmanuel, and the second with the present King Umberto: (1) "In Rome we are, and in Rome we mean to stay"; (2) "Rome is intangible." In other sections of the postage stamp are crowded a number of symbols—the she-wolf of Ancient Rome, the eagle of Savoy, profiles lof the two modern Kings of United Italy, the Itaian Crown, and the inscription postal stamp in honour of the twenty-fifty anniversary of the Liberation of Rome," and the two dates, 1870 and 1895.

A LEARNED tinsmith in Maine, U. S., came into notice recently by the discovery of a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," sealed up in a tin can, which was floating down the Ponobscot River. The tinsmith has a hobby that is certainiy original. He likes to enclose all sorts of excellent books in tin cans tightly soldered, and so constructed as to float easily, and to set them adrift in the water, in the hope that they will be picked up by residents of the many islands at the mouth of the river, who are far removed from the places of culture, or by sailors. It is his idea that books found under such circumstances will excite the curiosity of the discoverers and be read. He may be right.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE WELSH *VS.* THE ROVERS.

THE most interesting and closely contested game yet witnessed on the Cooperage in the Association Football Tournament took place yesterday, when the Welsh and the Rovers played off their tie in the semi-final round. From beginning to end the game was very fast, and the men played so well that the first fifteen minutes were passed in give and take play, neither side getting the slightest aevantage over the other. The latter part of the first half-time was a little in favour of the visitors, who displayed splendid passing and clever combination. They worked up the leather very nicely and Stephenson, the goal-keeper, in the absence of Allan (who was unable to participate in the game), was constantly pressed by the continuous attacks of the Welsh forwards, who played admirably. Much of the anxiety of the goal-keeper was relieved by the back, Walton and Ross who did yeoman service to their side. Coates, the visitors' right forward, was particularly good at dodging, and so nicely did he nurse the ball that the combined efforts of the Rovers' forwards could not check his progress, which he made so neatly, carrying the ball right in front of the goal. The other forwards were not idle. Edwards received the ball from him and was about to kick when he was threatened by Fisher and Brown. Under the circumstances he passed it on to Fitzerald, who quickly kicked it, passing the same between the posts. The first goal was secured by the visitors, who, encouraged by the victory, played with more pluck and dash than ever. The Rovers were not dismayed, and they found a very large number of supporters among the crowd. They fought the batte like true Britons, and well stood against the attack of the opponents. They managed to save about four more attempts of the visitors but the latter played up very well. They kept up the offensive and at last succeeded in gaining another goal for their side. Edwards steering the ball clearly into the net. The Rovers played their game patiently and calmly, and until now had not made a single palpable mistake. They had worked up the leather quite in the teeth of their enemies' stronghold when it was snatched away from them, and the goal was only saved but the enemies scored one instead. Having nothing to their credit the Rovers returned to the tents to take the usual rest of five minutes. On resumption of hostilities the Rovers took up the offensive and displayed very good form. They were never seen to greater advantage nor did their rivals expect that thay had left for the second half such a reserve of pluck, energy, and vigour. Ross returned a Welsh goal kick feebly, but his colleague Walton was on the alert; he at once backed him up and kicked the leather right into the enemies'camp.Brown and Simpson were now at work, and carrying the leather in close proximity to the goal the latter shot with a remarkably well directed aim and drew first blood for his side. The Rovers had now gained confidence and did their level best to equalise matters. They were very soon given an opportunity to do so, but the advantage was not fully taken. They were allowed a corner kick, but the ball was kicked rather badly, and the chance was missed. Nothing disheartened they kept up their vigorous attempt to secure one more goal and at last succeeded. The visitors were compelled to be on the defensive now, and Fischer and Brown worked up the leather, which was very nicely brought into the enemies' quarters, but was again repulsed, and the Rovers' goal-keeper had to be on the look out. But Walton snatched the ball fram Coates and sent in the centre, when Ross kicked it in the Welsh camp, and after a desperate struggle Fischer landed it safely into the net just as time was up. The match was thus a draw, the parties scoring two goals each. The two teams will again meet on the Cooperage to-morrow to fight out the tie. This afternoon the Royal Scots will meet the Loyal North Lancashire.

The following teams took part in yesterday's match:—

THE WELSH REGT.	VS.	ROVERS.
Private Seed	goal	Stephenson
" Picken	backs	S Ross
" Pritchard		B Walton
" Orrode	½ backs	W E Shipp
" Stone		N Catchpole
" Harris		N E Shipp
" Shipstone	Forwards	F Simpson
Lce-Corpl Fitzzerald		A Brown
Private Edwards		P F Fischer
" Dalbier		J Murrat
" Coates		F J Church

An Old Bedford Boy writes:—There was no exception yesterday to the beautiful spell of weather, to which we have been so far treated during the tournament. A numerous crowd of spectators had gathered together to see how the Rovers would acquit themselves in their encounter with the winners of the "Harris Cup," and were rewarded by witnessing a very closely-contested game. A very fair sprinkling of ladies also was noticeable in the enclosure, the pretty colours of their dresses adding a charm to the scene. Immediately a start was made the ball was taken down towards the Rovers' goal. Two attempts at a goal were made by the Welsh, but both shots went wide of the mark. They were fortunate, however in their third essay, the ball this more time being landed safely between the post. After this the Rovers pulled themselves together, and carried the game into their opponents' territory, where however it did not remain long. The Welsh after taking it back again added another goal to their run. When half-time went the score remained at 2 goals to nil. On a resumption of the game the Rovers showed a marked improvement in their play. Church, who was playing well after having dribbled the ball down the field centered beautifully, from which the Rovers obtained a goal. Not content with this they succeeded just before the whistle went in obtaining a second goal, thereby equalising matters. I do not think the most sanguine supporter of the Rovers could have anticipated that they would have made such a good fight, and make a draw with the Welsh. This result is mainly due to the excellent play of their backs who did not let the Welsh forwards have the ball all to themselves. I must confess I was greatly surprised at the result. It is the old story over again of dispersing your enemy. Now that the Welsh know what they have to expect I fancy they will render a better account of themselves. Without doubt this was the better team. If the draw is played off at 4 p.m. the chances are considerably in favour of the Welsh, who are thoroughly used to playing in the run.

THE STRANGE TREATMENT OF A PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTIC.

A GOA correspondent writes:—The case against Rev. Fr. Alvares has assumed a serious turn. When he was accused before the District Judge of Ilhas for sedition, no proof was given, and the magistrate settled the case by binding him over to put in appearance when required. The assistant to the Attorney to the Crown has appealed against the magistrate's decision to the High Court, on the ground that the Administrator has found evidence in the papers, which were carried away when the house and the press of "Brado Indiano" were searched by the Administrator. The Administrator alleges that there are documents by which he will prove that a sedition was being hatched to drive Europeans away from Goa. The accusation is regarded as incredible. Rev. Fr. Alvares poses as the champion of the people, and might have written in his exalted style that the Portuguese of the present generation were oppressing the poor in several directions; but this will certainly not constitute an offence of sedition, and the public who know the high character of the rev. gentleman scarcely take his vapourings seriously. The only proof hitherto brought to light was said to be a visiting card of Mr. Felner, the Commandant of Police. But Mr. Felner, a European, is not a likely person to promote a revolt against his European brethren. There is, on the other hand, unmistakable evidence that Mr. Gomes da Costa, the Administrator, is piqued by the allusions made by "Brado Indiano" against his official career, and as other accusations have fallen to the ground, he has hit upon sedition, which is an unbailable offence, and if a *prima facie* case could be made out Rev. Fr. Alvares goes to jail, where he might have to remain for years.

THERE is a fairly abundant fruit crop in Edgland this year, but in California there seem to be a perfect glut, and growers find themselves unable to give it away. The climax in the Far Western State was reached when five hundred crates of the finest cantaloups from the Sacramento Valley were dumped into the sea because they could not be sold for ten cents a crate of thirty large melons!

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[*Per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator.*]

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

THE PLANS OF GOVERNMENT.

THE INDO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

THE STOKES INCIDENT.

THE AMERICA CUP TRIALS.

AUSTRIA AND THE SULTAN.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

SENSATIONAL RAILWAY MYSTERY.

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY.

STATEMENT BY MR. CURZON.

IN the House of Commons on Aug. 30, on the Vote of 20,000l. to complete the sum required for preliminary purposes in reference to the construction of the Uganda Railway, Sir C. Dilke invited the Under Secretary for foreign affairs to make a statement to the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Curzon.—I think the Committee will relieve me from the necessity of making any statement as to the general principle with regard to the construction of the Uganda Railway. It has been decided by the vote of this House to authorise the construction of this railway. It is felt that if this country decided to assume the inland protectorate of Uganda and the possession of the Victoria Nyanza Lake, it would be absurd to undertake those obligations unless there was railway communication with the coast. That obligation was tardily accepted by the late Government and assumed with readiness by the present Government. The action we are now taking, supplemented by that which we shall propose to take, furnishes an indication to the House that we intend to push forward this scheme with all our energy and force. Those who have read the Report of the Departmental Committee will have noticed that some questions, and those not the least important, were left undecided. The first of those questions was as to the length of the railway, namely—whether the line, starting from Mombasa, should go the whole way to Lake Victoria Nyanza, or whether it should stop at a point a little more than 300 miles from the coast, and be supplemented by a road to the banks of the lake. The Government has decided that the railway should be constructed the whole way from the ocean to the lake—a distance of a little over 650 miles. That decision, and the expense of the construction thereby entailed, might occasion some slight sacrifice at the start; but in the opinion of the Government the question ought to be decided by much greater considerations than those of economy alone. This railway has been commonly and justly called the Uganda Railway, and the application of that name itself suggests the truth as to the principal object of the railway, which is to bring to the coast the resources not merely of the Uganda Protectorate, but of all those countries in the upper waters of the Nile and of the Congo, both in the British and the German spheres of influence, which surround at no very great distance the Lake of Victoria Nyanza—resources of which the railway would be the natural outlet. There is another consideration before the Government. If there had been any failure to construct this line the whole way to the lake—if it had been suspended as suggested by some, at a point halfway between

MOMBASA AND THE LAKE

there would have been not the development which we anticipated, but a shrinkage, for which we should have been responsible, of the trade which we contemplated in this district. There is a third consideration, which I think will commend itself to the patriotism of hon. gentlemen, viz, the probability of German competition. Nothing is more certain than that if we do not construct the railway to the lake, the Germans will (hear, hear). We were the first upon the scene. Administrations and Governments are already in active operations and it would be blameworthy on the part of any Government by subsequent supineness, to throw away the advantages which priority of position has secured to us. Therefore, the decision of the Government that the railway will be constructed the whole distance from Mombasa to the lake. It will be constructed on what is commonly called the telescopic principle, the materials necessary for the construction of the line, so far as is possible, being brought up on the rails already laid. As to the probable cost of construction, the origical estimate of Major Macdonald and Captain Pringle in 1893 was 2,240,000l. or 3409l. a mile; and the Committee, by a suggested reduction of the gauge and weight of rail employed, and of expenses of rolling stock and buildings, brought the amount down to 1,755,000l., or 2,700l. per mile; or, if we allow for interest during the four years expected to be spent in construction, 1,866,000. Economy of construction is not the only consideration to be borne in mind. Efficiency of working and probable future development have also to be considered; and, although upon the question of gauge and of weight of rail the Government have not yet arrived at a final decision, yet there are arguments in favour of a broader gauge and of heavier weight of rail than the minimum suggested by the Departmental Committee. Even if there should be in consequence of any such possible decision, a larger expenditure, there would still be a saving on the original estimate made by the engineers of 1893 (hear, hear). The next question is that of working expenses. The original estimate was that 67,000l. a year would be required for working expenses, if three trains a week ran each way, which estimate the Committee reduced to 50,000l., or, if only one train were running, 40,000l. The Committee would naturally be asked, what is really the most important question as to the probability of revenue? The estimate of the Committee of 1893, which was 60,000l., was accepted after much investigation by the Departmental Committee, and it was stated to them by Sir John Kirk, that he anticipated a very considerable volume of

TRADE IN THE FUTURE.

It may be asked, from what sources is this revenue going to be derived? Those sources will be three in number. In the first place, there will be the goods traffic arising from the export of native produce and manufactures, and from the import of European goods. In order to meet this expenditure of 60,000l. a year, only 68 tons a week, or 3500 tons a year, will be required to be transported on the railway at the charge, which it is proposed to levy, of 17l. a ton. The charge up to the present time is 180l. a ton, so that the reduction expected from the construction of the railway is one of no mean order. As a practical illustration, I may mention, with regard to the steamer which will shortly be placed on the lake, that, owing to the difficulties of transport, as it at present exists, every piece of machinery has to be of a certain weight in order to be carried on the backs of native porters, and the steamer before it is got to the lake will have cost for transport 20,000l. We calculate that at the charge of 17l. a ton, that steamer could have been transported to the lake at no more than 1,100l. The goods traffic on the line is one which must, of course, depend very considerably upon the development of the country. From conversations which I have had with Sir John Kirk, Captain Lugard, and others who know every yard of the line, I have every reason to believe that a considerable future in the shape of agricultural and cereal produce lies before this part of the country, not only in regard to barley and wheat, but also in india rubber and ivory; and in future we may expect to have a considerable export of coffee and cotton. Those on the spot have such a belief in the future of the line, that already they are taking up plots of ground on either side of the railway. Of passenger traffic I will not say too much at present, although if the inhabitants betray anything like the passion for getting into railway trains which I have noticed in scores of places in Asia, the returns from this branch of traffic ought not to be inconsiderable. There is a third item, in regard to which great economy will be effected, and that is in the carriage of Government stores. At present we pay 57,000*l*. a year for taking Government stores to the lake; and in four years' time, when we hope to have the railway completed, we expect, if the conditions remain, the total cost will reach 40,000*l*. It is estimated that the cost of carrying the same amount of material by rail will be only 6,500*l*.; so that, on this item alone, we shall have a net saving annually of 32,500*l*. A question may next be asked as to the

MACHINERY OF CONSTRUCTION

that it is proposed to adopt. In the Report of the Committee three alternatives are laid before the House. The first is that the railway should be constructed by a company or syndicate with a Government guarantee, as in India. The second is that the Government should hand over the work to firms of contractors. The third is that the Government itself should undertake the work and on its own account. The reasons against the first and second of these courses have been stated with much force in the Report of the Committee. There are, in the first place, financial objections. Companies are in the habit of looking dividends and contractors are in the habit of expecting profits. There seems to the Government to be no clear reason why dividends and profits should not be realised by them instead of by the companies or by the contractors whom they employ. Experience in India, and I think also in the Colonies, shows that difficulties are apt to arise in the relations between the Government and the companies such as those of which I am speaking. There are difficulties arising from divided control and from the possibility of friction, and in the event of financial trouble or disaster we know how, in the last resort, appeal is always made to the Government, and how the Government, having entered into an apparently favourable contract, ultimately find themselves run in for a very considerable outlay. But there are stronger grounds still even than that, and to these the Government attach the chief importance. I speak of the political and social troubles which might possibly arise, through the construction by a company or by contractors, from the employment of native labour, and from our relations with the tribes. It is of the highest importance that while this railway is being constructed and afterwards, the best possible relations should prevail between the staff of engineers and the workmen who are engaged on the line, and the tribes through whose territories it may pass. The Leader of the Opposition has often said that if a railway to Uganda were constructed it could be done only by

FORCED LABOUR.

I believe the right hon. gentleman to be entirely wrong in that hypothesis. No forced labour, so far as we have reason to anticipate, would be employed on the line. Another thing the right hon. gentleman was equally fond of saying, as to which he betrayed a similar ignorance of the subject, was that while the line was being constructed, at every 100 yards men would have to be placed with Winchester rifles in order to keep off the attacks of tribes. I have been informed that these apprehensions are entirely illusory, that there is no fear whatever of hostility or attack from the tribes, and that a small body of police will be sufficient to secure protection for the working of the line. The disorder and local trouble anticipated by the occupants of the Front Opposition Bench—or rather, by those who at present desert it (laughter)—will not in the least arise. It is on grounds Imperial, financial, and political that the Government have decided to do this work on their own account. It will be more economical, because they will know what are spending from stage to stage, they will be able to maintain a closer supervision over the work, they can employ the best expert ability that this country produces, and, above all, they will succeed in maintaining friendly relations with the tribes through whose territories the line will pass. What will be the particular machinery of construction to be adopted has not yet been finally decided, but there is little doubt that the Government will find it desirable to profit largely by the great experince gained in the construction of somewhat similar railways in India. They hope by the aid of Indian stores, and the hiring of Indian coolie labour on a large scale, and by the employment of Indian engineers, to have the best guarantees for both economy and efficiency of work. As to how the money will be raised is a question not for me, but for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which at a later date he will require to bring before the House. This Vote of 20,000*l*. is one only for preliminary expenses. The scheme is one which the Government propose to push forward with all the energy that lies in their power. The line will not be a difficult one to construct, as it runs through a fairly easy country. We do not desire to construct it on any other than a large and generous basis (Cheers). In proportion as we construct and develope means of communication, a colony, protectorate, or district becomes self-supporting; and there can be little doubt that that is the future before Uganda. The construction of this line will do more to

EXTINGUISH SLAVERY

in East Africa than any action the Government can take to carry out Resolutions passed by the House. (Hear, hear.) The main source of the slave trade will be struck at, and, I hope, stanched. I believe that, before the railway has been in working order for three years, slavery will be an extinct institution in that part of the world. A final consideration is that this line will carry with it not merely civilisation and commerce, but peace. No doubt, in a few years' time—I hope before the present Government have left office (cheers)—the railway will be in daily working order, running through a pacified country from the coast up to the Lake. Hon. members in the last House, or in this, who have assisted by their votes in the inception of this undertaking, will look back with pleasure at having started an enterprise, not merely of advantage to the British credit and the British name, but also a source of good government to the natives (cheers).

Sir C. Dilke thought the Vote ought to have been discussed by the Opposition, who were absent from the Front Bench. He ridiculed the idea that the proposed line could be a profitable undertaking, and denied that it would affect plantation

SLAVERY IN ZENZIBAR AND PEMBA.

The right hon. gentleman's speech was like the prospectus of Martain Chuzzlewits Eden. (A laugh.) Coming to the commercial details of the line, it was said that they were not decided; but it was quite certain that whatever the estimates given were, they were likely to be exceeded, as was shown by the fact that the statement was made that there were risks of excess. What we were trying to do was a thing which had always failed, in whatever part of the world it had been attempted, and that was to divert trade from its natural route along the watercourses, and to carry it over mountains. Of course, the railway could be constructed; but was it worth while undertaking the enterprise? He believed that we should spend our energy and enterprise in vain, and he did not believe that we should find the railway as profitable as was thought. He admitted, however, that being there, we were almost driven to make the line, although there was a good deal to be said for the views of those who had always protested against it.

Commander Bethell defended the construction of the railway, which he said was not a wild and unreasonable project. It was, he thought, shortsighted to object to it, as Egypt might be enabled by means of it to regain the territory which she had lost, and although it might not have the effect in itself of immediately stopping slavery, it would stop slave raiding expeditions.

After a few remarks by Mr. M'Kenna and Mr. Gedege.

Mr. Curzon, in replying upon the whole discussion, said the Government would do the work mainly by their own officials, although a part might have to be given to sub-contractors. The right hon. Baronet said the line to be adopted for the railway was

AN ARTIFICIAL ONE.

What did he mean by that? The natural line, from a commercial point of view, depended upon the nearness to the sea. This country had never had a sea base before. The line to Mombasa would not become an artificial, but a natural line. The right hon. Baronet could hardly imagine that a circuitous line, running through the German possessions, could ever compete with this line. It was the opinion of those who knew the country that this was the best line that could be selected. He denied that the country was unhealthy.

The valuable lives lost, to which reference had been made, were not lost in Uganda, or through any defects in the passage from the coast to the Lakes. The death of Sir Gerald Portal arose from fever contracted outside Uganda. He believed that it would be found the right hon. Baronet was entirely wrong in his lugubrious prognostications.

Dr. Clark, while agreeing that the railway was the logical outcome of taking possession of Uganda, prophesied that it would turn out to be a very expensive affair. There would be a railway and a station to attract raiders, who would want assegais, and would accordingly take up the rails for that purpose. (Laughter.)

The Vote was agreed to.

THE INDO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

In the House of Lords on August 30, Lord Lamington asked the Prime Minister if he could give information respecting the Franco-Chinese Treaty so far as it concerned the frontiers of our Eastern Shan States. He called attention especially to the disputed possession of the State of Kung Cheng.

The Marquess of Salisbury.—It would be very dangerous to express an opinion as to our future policy in respect to a country of which we know so little as Kung Cheng. Kung Cheng was no doubt tributary to Burmah, and as such belongs to the British Crown There is a certain amount of controversy concerning it with the French Government, as there is with respect to sundry other localities in that country. Of the precise value of Kung Cheng—whether it is, as my noble friend says, a probable site for a railway is a matter on which I should be sorry to pledge myself. Negotiations are going on with the French Government upon those questions, concerning both banks of the Mekong, and it would be obviously undesirable that I should enter into a discussion of matters which are now under examination by both Governments. Both in China, and, to some extent, in France, there has been a tendency to underrate the claims and the rights of Her Majesty's Government; but as we are approaching the discussion of all these questions in a friendly spirit I have no doubt that we shall find an issue satisfactory to the interests of both countries.

Lord Lamington had also given notice of a question as to whether any report had been received from the Commissioner that was to be appointed to inquire into alleged breaches of the Franco-Siamese Treaty, stated to have taken place in the twenty-five kilometre zone on the right bank of the Mekong; whether the existence of the twenty-five kilometre zone and the provisions attached thereto, such as the right to be granted to French commercial agents, were not a source of constant irritation between France and Siam, and seriously endangered the independence of Siam. The noble Lord remarked that as this question was no doubt included in the negotiations he would not put it to the noble Marquess. He would, however, urge that the abolition of the twenty-five kilometre zone would conduce to the peace of Siam, France, and this country.

The subject then dropped.

Several Provisional Order Bills having been passed, the House adjourned at a Quarter to Five o'clock until Wednesday.

THE STOKES INCIDENT.

The comments of the Belgian Press on the articles in foreign papers on the execution of Mr. Stokes have given considerable umbrage in Germany. The *Kolnische Zeitung*, in reply, writes as follows:—

"It is not surprising that our remarks on the execution of the trader, Mr. Stokes, did not please the Government of the Congo State and the papers which have intimate relations with that Government, but we did not think that the organ of the Congo Government, the *Etoile Belge*, would venture to reply to our objective remarks, as it does, in the following manner: 'It is good'—so writes the paper in question in the essay evidently sent to it by the Congo Government itself—'to remind people that, after the example of the Arabs defeated by the troops of Baron Dhanis and his officers, Stokes had all his merchandise sent through the German possessions, the authorities of which levied heavy frontier duties on them. Like the dispersion of the slave dealers by the Congo State's forces, which indisputably damaged the German trade in East Africa, the disappearance of Stokes could not but excite the displeasure of certain Prussian dealers, of whom the *Kolnische Zeitung* makes itself the mouthpiece.' The statement of the Belgian paper deserves to be condemned in the severest terms as untrue, and at the same time impudent. The German Colonial Government is thoroughly aware of its frontier obligations, and has always strictly fulfilled them. If merchants have been permitted to have goods conveyed over our frontiers to the territory of the Congo State, we have in allowing them to do so simply made use of a right which the Resolutions of the Brussels Conference secured us, and of which we shall continue to make use in future in absolute indifference as to whether the commercial interests of the Congo Agents are damaged thereby or not. But now the Belgians seem to wish to insinuate, or rather to maintain, that Stokes sold arms among other things, and that among the goods Germany allowed to pass her frontier there were arms on which the German Government had levied frontier duty. This insinuation is utterly untrue. That trade caravans travelling in the interior of Africa must be provided with the means of defence is so self-evident that it is not worth while to waste a word on the subject. Expeditions and dealers deemed trustworthy by the German Government—and Stokes was of the number—were, therefore, permitted to equip their escorts with the necessary firearms, the number of which was always so calculated that the abuse of the privilege by selling them was as good as out of the question, for, if the dealers had disposed of these arms, their conduct would have been simply suicidal. If the *Etoile* professes to know that the *Kolnische Zeitung* 'has made itself the mouthpiece of certain Prussian dealers,' we will only answer that such dealers who do business in the Congo State with our German Colonies as their basis are utterly unknown to us, and that so far as we are aware, none such exists. We were guided in our remarks solely by two considerations; first the general Colonial idea that in the interest of the white race in Central Africa, it should not be permitted to treat whites like negroes, and that, if they have to be tried, they should be tried in proper form as prescribed by European usage, but that summer executions like that of Stokes are on no account to be permitted. As Stokes was an Englishman, it falls to the English Government, first and foremost, to answer this part of the question. Further, however, we have the very important interest that the trade now carried on, or in future to be carried on, by whites in the Congo territory, shall enjoy these securities and guarantees which, according to the Brussels Act, we need not dispense with, and shall not dispense with, but with which a summary administration of justice like that of the Belgians in Stokes's case is incompatible. We should like to impress upon the Congo Government and its organs on this occasion the fact that the Congo State owes its existence to the goodwill of the Powers, and cannot dispense with it now. But this goodwill will neither be preserved nor strengthened if the Congo Government and its Press fail to attain to a more suitable way of thinking than that which comes to light in the Stokes affair and in the above-quoted utterance."

The semi-official *Norddeutsche* declares it impossible to make others than Belgains responsible for the insinutation that Stokes who was hanged for selling arms to the natives, introduced them *via* German East Africa, and that the German authorities made him pay duty on them.

The Berlin *Neueste Nachrichten* declares that though Minister de Burlet had mentioned that England is observing a wise reserve in the Stokes affair, and though Germany could not be involved in the matter because her interest is, it was, of course, of a purely general and International nature, she is now, nevertheless, involved in the business by the repeatedly mentioned article of the *Etoile Belge*, of which (the *Neueste Nachrichten*) speaks as follows:—

"This exceedingly impudent insinuation against the German Colonial authorities must be repelled in the severest terms, for it clearly states that German officials abetted Stoke's sordid trade in order to levy high duties. That the Brussels organ of the Congo State forgot itself so far as to raise such shameful accusations proves only how unpleasent it was for the Congo Government to see that there were German papers, which, like others, did not approve of the Stokes affair, on the ground of International interest, even though the documents which England is 'calmly' awaiting, and which are said to justify Lothaire's action, are not yet to hand. The *Soi* which has the reputation of being well informed in Congo affairs, even knows that Lothaire's comrade themselves protested against the execution of Stokes. The conduct of the *Etoile Belge* is one fitted to make the matter appear still more questionable."

PARIS, Aug. 30.

The *Estafetta* to-day, after a protest against the language of the English and American newspapers, which, it says, denounce as abuses of power the sentences regularly passed upon Mr. Weller in Madagascar and Mr. Stokes on the Congo, adds:—"Owing to the conduct of the Belgians on the Congo, our position is compromised and our posts are threatened, and we must consider as soon as possible what measures are necessary. We may even be obliged to send an expedition."

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.

According to private information received here, the execution of Mr. Stokes took place at Kilunga, in the territory of the Congo States about the River Aruwimi. Written proof was forthcoming of Stokes's connivance with the Arab Chief Kibonge, to whom he had promised armed assistance against Captain Lothaire's Expedition. In fact, the Belgian authorities obtained information revealing the whole plan which Stokes had devised for their ruin, and before the Court-martial which condemned him to death the accused made a full confession of his guilt.

In the House of Commons, on August 30, Mr. H. D. Greene asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government in addition to the inquiries they had addressed to the Belgian Government would direct independent investigations to be made immediately by Her Majesty's Consular Representatives at Loanda and Boma, and elsewhere if necessary, as to the circumstances of Mr. Stokes' death, and as to the property belonging to him at the time of his seizure, and the prospect of recovering it.

Mr. Curzon.—The British Minister at Brussels had received an assurance from the authorities of the Congo State that all the documents relating to the execution of Stokes will be placed in his hands without delay, for transmission to Her Majesty's Government. Pending their arrival, it would be premature to make any statement as to the course that may require to be adopted.

THE AMERICA CUP TRIALS.

A telegram dated New York, August 30, says:—From weather indications this morning it seemed likely that the third trial race to select a competitor to oppose Valkyrie III. would offer a more thorough test than either of the preceding events. There was a wholesale breeze with a rolling sea, and with a heavy rainfall early in the morning to cool the air a recurrence of the great heat of yesterday, when ninety degrees Fahrenheit were registered in the shade, appeared improbable. The three champions and their tenders lay together last night at their usual moorings in Sandyhook Horseshoe, which the British yacht first selected as being near the start of the Cup races. Defender and Vigilant were early afloat, and proceeded outside the Hook in a beat to windward. Valkyrie soon after got under weigh, and with Lord Dunraven and his friends on board followed the American sloops. The latter were under mainsail, staysail, and jib, while Defender also carried her club-topsail and Vigilant her working topsail. This she substituted later for a club topsail, so that both the competing yachts were under similar canvas. Valkyrie, whose performance in a stiff breeze yachting experts were very anxious to see, was without her topsail. Defender stood up splendidly, and her sails set even better than yesterday. The wind shifted to the ESE, and at the time of starting was blowing at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The course was ten miles to windward from the Scotland Lightship, round a mark off Long Island and back. Defender crossed the line ten seconds ahead of Vigilant, and she quickly increased her lead, gaining over five minutes in the beat to the outer mark. Vigilant, which was sailed much close to the wind, carried baby jib and topsail for the first five miles, when she took down both, and reset her club topsails. The wind had changed to SSE, and was blowing fully twelve knots an hour as the yacht turned the outer mark, but it decreased in force on the run home, falling to eight knots at the finish. In the lighter breeze Vigilant showed better form, picking up about ten seconds, but she had not the slightest chance of overtaking Defender, which finished five minutes twelve seconds ahead. This was without deducting time allowance, estimated at one minute. It was thought that Defender could have won by a greater margin, and that Captain Haff, doubtless thinking that he had shown too much of her real work yesterday, had determined to hold her back a bit to day.

The official times were:—Start: Defender 11h. 10m. 8s.; Vigilant, 11h. 10m. 18s. Outer Mark Defender, 12h. 47m. 25s; Vigilant, 12h. 53m. 20s. Finish: Defender, 2h. 2m. 18s.; Vigilant, 2h. 7m. 40s. Elapsed times. Defender, 2h. 52m. 10s. Vigilant 2h. 57m. 22s.

Valkyrie kept away from the course, but was visible all day under mainsail, staysail, and working topsails evidently keeping a close watch on Defender. She put back to the lightship just before the close of the race, in order to see the finish.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

AUSTRIA AND THE SULTAN.

With the exception of the two organs of the Foreign Office, all the papers at Vienna discuss the latest phase of the Armenian Question, more especially the reported appeal of the Sultan to Russia and France against the British Cabinet. While in some quarters the accuracy of the report is questioned, the advice tendered by most writers to the Austrian Foreign Minister is on no account to assist in coercing the Sultan and if possible, to prevent any diminution in his Ottoman Majesty's sovereign powers. As the best policy of all, however, one influential journal recommends the Foreign Office to abstain from meddling in any way in what is represented as a Diplomatic game between England on the one hand and Russia or France on the other. It is argued that the intervention of other Powers besides the three already engaged would inevitably lead to another European Congress, and that such meetings have usually ended in European complications and dissensions between the Powers. The same paper credits Lord Salisbury with a burning ambition to have his name connected with a thorough solution of the Oriental Question, but it endeavours to dissuade the British Premier from pursuing that object with too much energy. For, in place of the Armenian Question, we may suddenly find ourselves confronted with the question of Egypt, assuming that it is within the power of the Sultan at any moment he chooses to give a lift to the young Knedive, who wants nothing better than such encouragement. Thereupon France would find it impossible to continue the pretence of co-operating with England against Turkey, and then, as a matter of course, Russia would follow suit. It would be best for the Austrian Foreign Minister, the writer concludes, to give protection and support to the Sultan. if not at the present juncture at any rate at the Congress or Conference which appears destined to decide the fate of the Turkish Empire.

A rival organ, the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, doubts the accuracy of the report as to the Sultan's action. If true it would mean that the British Ambassador at Constantinople must have exercised of late extraordinary pressure upon the Sultan and Porte, as otherwise the complaint and appeal of his Majesty could not be justified from the point of view of political tactics. Such an appeal could not but have changed the Sultan's position for the worse, in so far as England would feel her *prestige* engaged, and could not recede, even if she liked. The reputation of England in the East has already suffered so considerably that another *fiasco* could not be endured, and Lord Salisbury would have to insist upon some visible sign of success as a compensation for the insult put on the British Cabinet in complaining of it to other Powers. The writer, however, agrees that the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet has no reason whatever to join in restricting the power and dignity of the Sultan.

The only Vienna paper which believes in the likelihood of the Sultan having really addressed himself to Russia and France for assistance against England "finds the step the more natural the less Lord Salisbury's attitude against Turkey is intelligible to the ordinary mind. His Lordship purposely overlooks the utter impossibility for his Ottoman Majesty to grant what is asked of him. He disregards also the great danger lurking in the business arising out of differences between such illmatched partners as the Powers that joined in putting pressure on Turkey for the benefit of Armenian reform. And the end, even in the most fortunate case, would be a paper advantage for England, and real and lasting profit to Russia. But before that could be achieved the Powers, and, in the first place, England, would experience that they underrated the power of resistance still existing in Turkey, and, when all is over, England will have assisted Russia in permanently establishing her supremacy in the East."

From these specimens it may be gathered how unanimous is the Vienna Press in professing to think that Lord Salisbury is dealing too harshly with Turkey, and the friends of the Sultan are even more numerous in Hungary than in this part of the Dual Empire. Count Goluchowski, being a Pole, is naturally inclined to think favourably of Turkey, while as Foreign Minister, he has been too short a time in office to disregard the opinion of the public organs and the advice tendered by them. Therefore it is well to know that the British Cabinet could not count upon Austria, and consequently, also not upon Germany, in European action against Turkey be contemplated; and as the Armenian Question could indeed, be quickly transformed into an Egyptian Question, it would not be without some danger for England's greater interests in Egypt than in Armenia, to allow public opinion in this country to grow hostile against the policy of the present Conservative Cabinet, which at its formation was welcomed with one unanimous voice. When the Egyptian Question really comes to the front there will be prejudice against England's intentions, to the detriment of England's side against French aspirations and pretensions upon Egypt; and the freaks of the young Khedive were constantly censured in this country, great as the personal sympathies are for the former student of the Vienna Theresianum.

THE WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

Some misunderstanding has arisen concerning the declaration made by General Zurlinden at the sitting of the Cabinet Council. The Minister of War did not say that the number of men on the sick list of the Expeditionary Corps in Madagascar was two thousand two hundred. He confined himself to stating that when the last transport ship Concordia will have left Madagascar, the sick and convalescent soldiers already sent home will not represent 10 per cent. of the effective force of the European troops. Three hundred and ninety men arrived from Madagascar by the Notre Dame du Salut, one hundred and fifty were brought home by the Djemmah, six hundred and fifty-four by the Provence, seven hundred were this month embarked on the Shamrock, and three hundred and six will be put on board the Concordia. General Zurlinden could not comprise in the two thousand two hundred invalid soldiers the five hundred sick or convalescent men sent to Reunion Island, or those who are waiting at Nossi Komba, on the Vinh Lone and in the field hospitals and ambulances, for the arrival of the Cachar and Canton, which were recently engaged to bring home twelve hundred men.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT AT HASTINGS.

The nineteenth round in the Masters' Tournament was played on Friday, August 30. The following was the pairing:—Walbrodt v. Albin (French defence), Albin won; Pollock v. Tchigorin (Evans' Gambit), Tchigorin won; Burn v. Teichmann (Queen's Gambit declined), Teichmann won; Marco v. Steinitz (Ruy Lopez), Steinitz won; Mieses v. Vergani (Vienna opening), Mieses won; Gunsberg v. Bardeleben (King's Gambit declined), Bardeleben won; Janowski v. Schlechter (Q. P. opening), Janowski won; Bird v. Schiffers (Two Knights' defence), Schiffers won; Pillsbury v. Tinsley (Queen's Gambit declined), Pillsbury won; Tarrasch v. Lasker (Ruy Lopez), Tarrasch won; Blackburne v. Mason (Evans' Gambit), Mason won.

Before the mid-day adjournment only the three following games were decided—Gunsberg's King's Gambit declined by Bardeleben with P to Q 4. Bardeleben played most brilliantly; he gave up two Pawns, followed this up by the sacrifice of a Bishop, and in 17 moves Gunsberg was in a mating position from which he could not escape. Mieses made a violent attack upon Vergani, and immediately after emerging from opening he won a piece, leaving Vergani in a hopeless position, and he soon afterwards gave in. The other games were in a more or less advanced stage, and when play was resumed Ablin scored a victory by sacrificing a Pawn for a violent and complicated attack upon Walbrodt's Kings' position, the latter having Castled Q. R. Upon analysis, the attack might have been parried, but in actual play it came off right enough, Albin winning his opponent's Queen brilliantly. The game between Janowski and Schlechter was a fine specimen of the Queen's Pawn opening, and was played by Janowski with exemplary correctness. He avoided several subtle pitfalls, keeping steadily one aim in view—namely, an attack on the Queen's side Schlechter, thus hard pressed, got impatient, and sacrificed a piece in order to bring about a draw; but it was of no avail, Janowski winning soon afterwards. Marco's turn to resign came next. Steinitz defended again with his variation of the Ruy Lopez, and a more uniteresting game has rarely been seen. With hard labour, using every second of his time, he finished by losing a Pawn, which Marco was good enough afterwards to return by an oversight, and then only an ending ensued which atoned somewhat for the dulness of the previous part of the game, for Steinitz played with exceptional *finesse*, and won the game prettily.

One of the most interesting contests occurred between Pollock and Tchigorin. The latter not only accepted the Evans' Gambit, but he ventured even to brave the violent goring attack. Pollock naturally got what appeared to be an easy win, but the Russian master emerged from the ordeal with one Pawn ahead, having given back a piece plus. He won afterwards a piece by force, but had his King in an exposed position, subject to a temporary attack. In the end, however, the piece ahead began to tell, and he fixed Pollock in a double mating position, and the latter resigned. Blackburne and Mason had also an Evans' Gambit, but of a more peaceful nature. Pieces were exchanged, and the centre cleared, Blackburne, however, keeping the attack, which he could have carried to a successful issue but for an oversight which lost him the exchange just at the point when he could have won it. Mason, of course, won the game after this. Bird was the next to give in. Although Schiffers won the exchange from him easily in the middle game, the veteran made a stout defence; but Schiffers's two Rooks proved, finally, too much against Bird's Rook and Knight. Prolonged applause announced Lasker's defeat by Dr. Tarrasch: it was one of the hardest games of the day. Before the adjournment Queens were exchanged, and the game merged into the final stage. Lasker havivg two Bishops to the Doctor's two Knights. Probably, under ordinary circumstances, a draw would have been the result; but each player was bent upon winning. The merits of the fight between these two doughty champions belong to Lasker, for he gained a moral victory; the game was won from him at the last moment. With Mason, no doubt the strain of prolonged Mental exertion begins to tell upon his frail constitution. Pillsbury and Tinsley were the last at their board, Tinsley gave up the exchange for a counter-attack, and a second one after play was resumed, and fought on valiantly against his formidable opponent; but Pillsbury's material advantage, coupled with his wellknown skill, carried the day finally.

The score now stands:—Tchigorin, 15; Lasker and Pillsbury's. 14½ each; Steinitz and Tarrasch, 12; Schlechter, Teichmannand Walbrook, 10; Bardeleben, Mason, and Schifler, 9½; Gunsberg, 9; Blackburne Burn, and Janowski, 8½; Pollock, 8; Albin and Bird, 7½; Marco and Mieses. 7; Tinsley, 6½; Vergani, 3. This score includes the adjourned games played off on Thursday. Only one remains unfinished, that between Schiffer and Bardeleben.

SENSATIONAL RAILWAY MYSTERY.

A LOVERS' QUARREL, OR WHAT?

For the third time within three weeks, a life has been lost on the North-Western Railway near Wembley. People will begin to say that there is some grim fascination about the Great Tower which induces suicides to seek its neighbourhood in order to end their lives.

The tragedy of August 30, is wrapped in mystery so far, although it will probably turn out to be a lovers' quarrel which was at the bottom of it.

The driver of the 2.45 train from Euston, on arriving at Harrow station, reported that near Kenton Bridge, between Wembley and Harrow, a gentleman had thrown himself in front of the engine. The station master, in company with others, visited the place and found the body of a gentleman shockingly mutilated lying on the line. A young lady, who was apparently in company with the deceased, was found in an unconscious condition on the embankment. A letter was found close at hand torn into fragments. The lady was conveyed to the Harrow Cottage Hospital and the body of the deceased was removed to Harrow station.

The sensational circumstances are not likely to be thoroughly elucidated until to-day, owing to the condition of the young woman, who is in a pitiable state of mind.

It would appear that the deceased and the woman were seen quarrelling on the Kenton railway bridge about half-past nine o'clock, and just as the train came up nearly six hours later the former ran down the enbankment, and threw himself in front of the engine. The driver was unable to pull up, and the unfortunate man was cut to pieces, the head being completely severed from the body.

A platelayer named Daniel Carter, who was working near, heard a scream, and on hurrying to the scene was informed by the woman that her friend had gone on the line. She was very much excited, and Carter had much difficulty in preventing her going down the embankment.

The deceased appeared to be about thirty years of age. He was dressed in a black diognal coat and light tweed trousers, lace boots, and wore a high hat. There was nothing on his person by which his identity could be discovered. His cuffs, however, were marked in ink "J. Seo." In his pockets were found a fountain pen and a pair of eye-glasses with case. A pair of brown gloves and a walking-stick were found near the rail.

It seems that three lady cyclists saw the man and woman coversing when they passed, and on returning a few minutes later saw the man decapitated, and the woman lying on the bank.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

In the House of Commons on August 30, Mr. Dalziel asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was intended that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge should receive any provision from public funds on his retirement from the post of Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. J. Lowther.—Before my right hon. friend answers that question I should like to ask whether it is the case that the arrangements made in connection with the retirement of the Commander in Chief will partake practically of the character of the abolition of that office, and whether it has not been the universal practice in all cases of long service to continue full pay during the remainder of the life of the holder of the office in cases of abolition.

Mr. Balfour.—In answer to the question on the paper, I have to say that it is not intended to make special provision from public funds for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge when he relinquishes the office of Commander-in-Chief. Staff appointments carry no special pension with them. All officers receive on retiring from the Service a retiring allowance in accordance with their rank. This allowance, under the new regulations, is, in the case of a Field Marshal, 1,300*l*. a year. His Royal Highness, however, is entitled under the old regulations to unattached pay at the higher rate of 2,200*l*. as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards. With regard to the question of my right hon. friend, I understand that a Staff appointment cannot be regarded as coming under the ordinary category of those posts in regard to which there are special terms given to the holders when they are abolished.

Mr. J. Lowther.—Do I understand that the retirement is in accordance with general rules, and independent of the special arrangement referred to by my right hon. friend?

Mr. Balfour.—Yes, Sir, the retiring allowance is in respect of the military rank of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

In consequence of the revival of the report that steps are about to be taken for the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, or, failing that, to enlist the sympathies of Great Britain in placing Princess Kaiulani on the throne, a representative of Reuter's Agency called upon Colonel G. W. Macfarlane, who has recently arrived in London, and who for many years was Aide-de-Camp to the late King Kalakana. Colonel Macfarlane said:—"I have been informed that in December next, when the United States Congress reassembles, a few Hawaiian politicians and merchants who are in favour of the late form of Government will wait upon President Cleveland, and urge the United States Government to annex the Hawaiian group. Mr. Hilborn, member of Congress for California, has very recently visited the islands, and, according to the latest news, he will urge upon Congress the necessity of sending a Commission to study the situation in Hawaii, and of presenting a report to Congress. The Honourable Archibald Scott Cleghorn, father of the Princess Kaiulani, is now on his way to England, accompanied by Major Wodehouse, the former British Minister at Honolulu, and will reach London in a few weeks. It is believed that one of the objects of the visit is to lay before the British Government a full account of the situation in Hawaii, and of the causes that led to the overthrow of the Monarchy. The native inhabitants although not altogether opposed to annexation to the United States, failing a Monarchical restoration, are inclined to prefer annexation to Great Britain to a continuance of the Republic. The sympathies of the Hawaiian people have always been strongly British. The ex-Queen Liliuokalini is still a prisoner in her former palace in Honolulu and I hear by yesterday's mail that some indignation was felt at the refusal of the Government to allow Major Wodehouse, the retiring British Minister, to call and take leave of her Majesty. With regard to the claims made to the United States and British Governments by their respective subjects who suffered imprisonment and banishment without trial during the recent revolution a demand has just been made by the United States Minister in Honolulu, under orders from Washington, for the payment of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mr. Dorrell, an American subject. Other American claims are said to be pending, and some similar demands have been presented to Captain Haws, the new British Minister, for transmission to London."

SEIZURE OF A BELGIAN TRAWLER.

The Belgain trawler Zelust was on Aug. 30, morning taken into Lowestoft, having been captured by the Coastguards fishing within the three-mile limit. The Southwold Coastguardsmen boarded the stranger the previous night, but were met by a desperate resistance on the part of the crew. The Belgians freely used knives, axes, pump-handles, and other weapons, but were eventually overpowered and confined under hatches. Several of them were wounded, and a Coastguardsman was injured. Inquiries showed that the Zelust shot the trawl net off Southwold about six o'clock on Thursday evening. The Coastguard, sighting her, put off in a galley, and after a ten-minutes' pull, got aboard the vessel. Her trawl was then down and the Coastguard proceeded to take charge of the vessel, when, according to their account, the skipper would not give up the helm. A scrimmage then ensued, in the course of which knives and hatchets were used. A general melee followed, and, in the end, the Ostend crew were put down the hold, which was battened down. In the fight, the skipper's shoulder was dislocated, and some of the others, including a Coastguardsman were slightly hurr. The trawler was then taken to Lowestoft, arriving early yesterday morning. The crew of the Zelust were seen by Mr. Catchpole, agent for several Ostend fishing vessels, who had the injured skipper conveyed to hospital and attended. The crew state that the Zelust was certainly not within the limit; but they will be charged before the Lowestoft Magistrates, probably on Monday. The Zelust is owned by a Company.

THE UPPER MEKONG.

In an article on the British and French claim on the Upper Mekong, the *Temps* censure the English newspapers for trying to excite public opinion on the subject. The journal after expressing its astonishment at the military occupation of Mongsin, on the left bank of the Mekong, by the British, says, "Do they want in this way to force France to bow before an accomplished fact? The only excuse for this occupation is that it was decided upon under the Rosebery Administration, It will be interesting to learn the opinion of the new British Cabinet, not only because it affects the special interests of French Indo-China, but also because, from a general point of view, will show what value British diplomacy attaches to International agreements deliberately concluded."

PORT TRUST IMPROVEMENTS.

OPINION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following letter has been addressed by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to the Acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, under date July 19:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1997 of the 30th May 1895, together with a copy of a Note by the Chairman of the Trust, and accompanying map, with reference to a project for cheapening the methods of dealing with exports and imports by improvements in the means of railway communication, respecting which you ask for an expression of the opinion of the Chamber.

2. In reply, I am to say that the members of the Chamber were invited by the Committee to favour them with their views. Most of those who responded to the Committee's invitation have expressed general approval of the project. On the other hand, some of the largest exporting houses who buy in Bombay only, consider that the scheme is attended with serious disadvantages, so far as they and the dealers from whom they buy are concerned, and the Committee share this view to a certain extent.

3. As the project is mainly concerned with the export trade in seeds and wheat, the Committee propose to confine their remarks chiefly to that aspect of the question.

4. In their opinion the estimated saving in the cost of handling seeds and wheat is too small to be likely to attract any considerable increase of trade to the Port; and assuming that this saving will be effected, they are of opinion that at first at all events only the two or three firms who buy largely up-country will be benefitted. Whether the local native dealers, who do about three-fourths of the seed and wheat business in Bombay, will take advantage of the scheme seems doubtful. They will, it seems natural to suppose, object to the transfer of the market to Mazagon on account of its inconvenient distance from their houses, and will be reluctant to leave their present godowns, which are cheap and conveniently situated. In any case the Committee are of opinion that the transfer will be a slow and gradual process, and, until it has been effected the exporting firms who buy in the BombayBazaar only, will be put to extra expense by having to keep up two godown establishments—one in the present market and another in Mazagon—and will compete at a disadvantage with those firms who are in a position to obtain the full benefit of the scheme from the beginning.

5. If, however, the bulk of the trade is ultimately transferred to Mazagon, the Committee consider that the storage space which the Port Trustees propose to provide is quite inadequate and should at least be doubled. The possible danger of proximity to oil godowns should not be overlooked in laying out the godown sites. The Committee observe that no allowance has been made in the Port Trustees' calculation for cost of removing produce from dealers to shippers' godowns; even when all the godowns are at Mazagon, this expense will be incurred and will diminish the estimated saving.

6. As the Committee are considering the scheme in its general aspects, they do not propose to go into details; they would, however, take this opportunity of saying that the arrangements for working the railway should be such as to enable shippers to get their produce in large or small quantities railed from depot into dock at a moment's notice in order to fulfil their shipping engagements, and that sidings should be laid down to all the dock sheds. The godowns should be of a substantial character and closed in on all sides.

7. It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to cotton, but the Committee may say that they see no prospect of the cotton market removing to Mazagon in the meantime.

8. As regards imports, the Committee would remark, with reference to para. 42 of the Note by the Chairman of the Trust that, according to information supplied by members of the Chamber, piece-goods are usually removed to dealers' godowns before being despatched up-country by rail.

9. While pointing out what, in their opinion, are the drawbacks to the railway scheme, the Committee wish it to be understood that they have no desire to discourage any project which has for its object a saving in the cost of handling goods, and, with the above expression of their views, they leave it to the Port Trustees to decide whether the scheme in question is called for in the interests of the trade of the Port and is likely to prove a financial success.—I have &c.

W. R. Macdonell, Chairman.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates, A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·723	N	3	96·5	79·4	50	...	13·98	−11·20
Agra	29·705	NE	2	97·0	77·7	67	...	20·25	−4·96
Cawnpore	29·753	ESE	3	95·8	76·1	77	...	23·76	...
Allahabad	29·696	ENE	4	96·1	76·3	79	0·99	23·86	−9·41
Jhansi	29·726	Calm	2	96·1	77·2	67	...	28·27	−6·61
Jacobabad	29·796	NW	5	101·5	77·1	78	0·25	2·28	−0·45
Karachi	29·782	WNW	15	89·0	76·3	95	...	4·09	−1·99
Jeypore	29·756	WNW	3	97·1	74·5	64	...	21·22	−4·29
Ajmere	29·796	N	3	89·9	72·1	70	0·05	23·16	+3·70
Deesa	29·821	WNW	7	98·3	74·0	67	...	13·76	−11·14
Ahmedabad	29·823	NW	2	94·2	78·1	66	...	30·68	...
Bhuj	29·803	W	13	96·0	72·4	72	...	11·87	−1·30
Rajkot	29·818	NW	9	95·4	[illegible]	73	...	17·24	−9·04
Veraval	29·829	W	8	84·5	75·8	77	..	14·96	...
Neemuch	29·799	W	6	89·8	70·6	75	0·15	25.06	−4·25
Indore	29·802	NW	1	85·7	71·6	91	0·01	28·80	−1·04
Saugor	29·724	Calm	3	90·8	72·6	81	...	40·84	−1·33
Jubbulpore	29·802	WNW	3	89·3	74·6	86	...	50·81	−1·75
Hoshangabad	29·751	W	2	91·3	73·7	82	...	38·12	−11·12
Khandwa	29·795	NW	8	88·2	74·6	88	..	21·97	−5·71
Raipur	29·661	WNW	5	90·3	77·1	77	...	40·79	−3·13
Nagpur	29·698	WNW	7	90·3	75·1	80	0·07	52·55	+11·93
Amraoti	?	W	5	86·6	72·8	57	0·19	22·16	−6·32
Akola	29·769	WNW	6	88·6	74·2	89	0·01	20·35	−7·54
Surat	29·822	W	L	91·6	78·1	82	...	27·65	−14·61
Malegaon	29·820	WNW	8	85·4	70·7	80	...	18·90	+0·08
Bombay	29·846	ENE	6	85·4	76·6	91	0·30	62·78	−3·75
Poona	29·848	WSW	7	85·0	67·9	80	...	23·04	+5·56
Ahmednagar	29·827	NW	6	84·8	68·9	86	..	18·06	—
Aurangabad	29·821	W	2	83·8	69·7	81	...	25·27	...
Sholapur	29·828	NW	7	86·2	71·0	90	0·05	24·00	+2·08
Ratnagiri	29·843	N	4	84·9	75·9	87	...	82·57	−18·68
Belgaum	29·835	WNW	13	82·2	65·4	84	0·26	35·27	−0·12
Goa	29·842	W	3	86·0	76·0	87	...	80·76	...
Karwar	29·853	Calm	3	83·1	76·5	90	...	99·77	−10·18
Mangalore	29·862	E	1	82·3	74·4	95	0·64	116·81	+17·45
Calicut	29·872	ESE	7	84·2	74·0	85	0·68	80·07	−2·60
Cochin	29·872	Calm	L	85·2	74·7	85	...	59·38	−10·39
Bangalore	29·860	WSW	11	81·7	65·8	89	..	16·17	−0·40
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·735	Calm	7	90·0	80·1	87	0·03	25·58	+3·79
Bellary	29·823	W	8	91·2	74·9	61	...	11·34	+2·60
Cuddapah	29·796	W	M	94·1	75·8	89	0·28	13·11	−4·67
Madras	29·781	WSW	6	96·0	77·5	66	...	11·89	−1·89
Coimbatore	29·841	SW	8	87·4	71·8	86	...	4·76	+0·20
Trichinopoly	29·832	WSW	6	95·5	77·8	69	...	14·20	+4·79
Negapatam	29·825	SW	9	97·1	78·2	63	..	14·36	+4·40
Colombo	29·918	WSW	11	[illegible]	77·0	75	0·18	17·15	−3·56
Aden	29·828	NE	10	94·8	81·8	77	...	0·09	−0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (74·76); G T H=0·31 (62·30); St G H=0·00 (63·67)]; C P=0·30 (62·78).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad, the barometer has been steady over the whole of the reporting area. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to steep. Winds at Allahabad and Raipur exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while elsewhere they are very variable in direction. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Khandwa, and 14 at Deesa, Akola and Bangalore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the mean of the season at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Surat, Belgaum, Cuddapah and Negapatam, and the minimum 3° in excess at Karwar. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Jacobabad, Allahabad, Neemuch, Amraoti, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Karwar is half its average strength and conditions are favourable for local showers. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the east-north-east of Raipur, and the weather there and also in Berar and the Central and North-West Provinces is unsettled. Conditions are favourable for local rain in Berar, Central India, the Central and North-West Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Thursday's observations.—The cyclonic storm, which during the past few days has been travelling northward up the Bay, has crossed the coast during the past night, and the centre now lies near Ranchi, where the barometer marks two-tenths of an inch below the normal average. Steepish gradients prevail around the disturbance, and the winds, which are circulating around the storm centre, blow strongly on its southern and eastern sides. At Saugor Island, this morning, the force was twenty-eight and at Barrisol twenty-six miles per hour. Pressure has increased rapidly to briskly in Burma, and beyond the limits of the storm area. The changes in the pressure, &c., have been small and unimportant. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Bengal, and the mean temperature is below the normal average in Burma and Bengal, though still above in the other provinces. Rain has fallen generally over Burma, Assam and Bengal, and extended up the Gangetic Plain as far as Lucknow. Showers have occurred in Central India and the Peninsula. Darjeeling reports over four, Akyab and Ranchi three, and Bhamo Balasore, and Hazaribagh over two inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	73	33	62	08	63	67	62	63
Thursday, Sept. 19th	0	00	0	31	0	18	0	30
Total	73	33	62	39	63	85	62	63
Total fall to Sept. 19th 1894	85	54	69	71	70	76	61	44
Total fall to Sept. 19th 1893	78	98	67	18	65	37	62	94

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (9 a.m.), 14th September:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	78	6	Mehmadabad	29	45
Panjoo	71	63	Ahmedabad	31	42
Vaiturana	57	17	Viramgam	25	71
Palghur	85	36	Wadhwan	17	64
Gholwad	63	60	Dabhoe	28	85
Daman	63	12	Sevalia	31	6
Bulsar	55	61	Godhra	34	96
Nausari	41	57	Kharaghora	35	30
Surat	29	5	Limkhera	25	13
Kim	22	87	Dohad	19	0
Broach	27	60	Mahi Bridge	14	2
Baroda	28	80			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th September 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·803
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·826
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of wind*	SSW, SE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	152
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	10·63
" " year	62 63
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Sept.	0·30

Something new in connexion with the cycling pastime emerges almost daily. The latest American scheme is the construction of an elevated wooden road for the exclusive use of cyclists between Chicago and Milwaukee. It is proposed to make a charge of ten cents per journey, and the promoters anticipate the patronage of 20,000 wheelmen per week. The width of the road is to be only 16 feet, which seems narrow enough, but as there will be no other vehicles on the track it may do.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE interesting fact is recorded by the "Athenæum" that the lines on Professor Huxley's gravestone appeared originally in a poem written by Mrs. Huxley, and are now placed over him by his own request. The lines may be again quoted :—

And if there be no meeting past the grave,
If all is darkness, silence, yet 'tis rest.
Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep.
For God still "giveth His beloved sleep."
And if an endless sleep He wills—so best.

Sir William Robinson, brother of Sir Hercules, who has just resigned the Governorship of Western Australia, was private secretary to Sir Hercules when the latter was Governor of Hong Kong. According to a Colonial story, reprinted by "South Africa, strained relations existed between the brothers for a time, owing to the senior, Sir Hercules exclaiming, when the junior received his first Viceregal appointment, "What! My brother Bill made a governor! I never thought he would be anything but a fiddler." Sir William is an accomplished musician and composer.

The late Bishop of Winchester was fond of his little joke, but he was equally careful of his digestion. A rather good story is told of a dinner at Farnham Castle at Christmas-tide. A waiter, handing his lordship a dish of mince pies, was quietly asked by the prelate what they were. "Mince pies, my lord !" was the astonished reply. "Oh ! do you know that I would not eat one of those for five pounds !" "Beg pardon, my lord. I did not know that you objected to them." The delicacies were taken away, whereupon, in that quiet dignified tone so peculiar to him, Dr. Thorold remarkd :—"Waiter ! It does not follow that because I do not like mince pies they shoud not be offered to my friend on my right." A few days afterwards his lordship related the little incident, adding, with evident enjoyment, that when he told the waiter that he would not eat a mince pie for £5, "the man looked as if he could have eaten the lot for five shillings !"

It may be remembered that when Mr. Rhodes enclosed his great pleasaunce in South Africa he decided to issue keys to those of the public who might wish to visit it. He lately received a consignment of 2,000 keys, but he does not intend to issue them after all. He is so pleased with the considerate behaviour of the crowds of persons who have visited his demesne that there is really no reason for the slight safeguard which he was at first disposed to adopt. No damage has been done to the grounds, everybody has been on his best behaviour, and on these terms all are welcome. 'Let them come and enjoy themselves,' says Mr. Rhodes, 'and their pleasure in the beauties of Grotto Schuur will be mine.'

Statistics, as everybody knows, are dry. That, no doubt, is why in the programme of the Institut International de Statistique, now in session at Berne, we find 'Reunion familiere au Cafe du Pont, ditto au Cafe Weibel, ditto au Cafe du Musee, ditto au Cafe Roth.' All that ought to moisten their labour somewhat. A dinner at the Hotel du Cerf, an excursion of delegates, 'muni de leur carte de banquet' at Langnau, and a 'train of pleasure' from Berne to Lucerne, all form part of the programme. The English delegates are Mr. Alfred E. Bateman, Sir Rawson William Rawson, Major Patrick Craigie, and Dr. William Ogle.

Khama, the well-known South African Chief, is expected in London in a few days, and is sure of a cordial welcome. He has always been a warm friend of England, and is certainly the ablest and most intelligent native ruler in the Dark Continent. He does not allow intoxicating drink in his capital, and in a forthcoming work, "Twenty Years in Khama's Country," by the Rev. J. D. Hepburn, which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton are to publish, occurs the following passage :—Out of the ruins of anarchy, lawlessness, and general disorder, he has built up law, order, and stability. His people are living in peace, his fields are laden with corn, the white man's home is as sacred as in his own country, and a pure morality is growing up from day to day. I know no other Interior Chief who has even attempted the half that Khama has accomplished in the advancing of his people towards the goal of civilisation. Khama is now sixty-five, but his tall, erect, spare figure shows, it is said, little sign of age.

The author of "the Bonnie Brier Bush" has been lecturing at Grindelwald on the Scotch. Among many points he made, one may be quoted. Referring to Dr. Johnson's taunt that Scotchmen who came to England stayed there, the lecturer said he knew a place in Scotland which was once visited by a great many Englishmen—who stayed there. The name of the place was—Bannockburn !

The well-known American editor, Mr. Edward W. Bok, is now in this country on the look-out for literary wares. He has met Mr. Gladstone several times, and he has been telling the "New Age" some facts about his acquaintance with the G. O. M. Mr. Gladstone, it seems, does not subscribe to the English editions of American magazines, but prefers the American editions because of the advertisements, from which, he says, he is able to study the commercial progress of the country. He has at Hawarden a scrap-book in which he has pasted about 300 or 400 advertisements cut from the American magazines.

As showing how varied Mr. Gladstone's interests are, Mr. Bok says that a friend of his, who is editor of one of the English poultry papers, wrote a book on poultry, and sent a copy to Mr. Gladstone just before one of his biggest campaigns. He never expected to hear from him, but in about two weeks he got a post-card from him, saying that he had been very interested in the book, and that if the author was ever in the vicinity of Hawarden he would like him to call and explain one or two little points in the book. The editor immediately went to Hawarden, and found that Mr. Gladstone had absorbed the whole work—two volumes of 400 pages each. He had also marked certain passages, and was thoroughly conversant with the topic. When the writer left Mr. Gladstone ordered no fewer than a dozen different books on poultry to be sent to him !

Mark Twain, who recently started on a tour round the world, told an interviewer at Winnipeg how he often felt a desire to cut loose from civilisation, and to get away by himself where he could run and yell to his heart's content. In this connexion there is a story about the humorist and Canon Kingsley. Walking along the streets one day Mark felt the impulse to yell coming on him with irresistible force, and said to Kingsley, "I want to yell ; I must yell." The Canon said, All right, yell away ; I don't mind. And with that, said Mark, I stepped back a few steps and, throwing my arms above my head, let out a war-whoop that could be heard for miles, and in less time than you could count, Canon Kingsley and myself were surrounded by a multitude of anxious citizens who wanted to know what was the matter. I told them nothing was the matter. I just wanted to yell and had yelled."

Japan also has its Grand Old Man. His name is Yukichi Fukuzawa. In days when Japan was divided into two parties—one for and the other against foreigners—he advocated the opening of his country to the New World ; and his book in behalf of Western civilisation, which he wrote from his studies and travels in America, had great influence. Perhaps his greatest benefaction was the founding of a school, known as the Kewgijiuku University, which second only to the Imperial University at Tokio point of numbers and rank of scholarship. Mr. Fukuzawa comes from the common people, and is known as the "great commoner," and what shows above all the character of the man is that he has never allowed himself to be carried away by his success, and has modestly refused to accept decorations, honours, or even the peerage from the Mikado.

The attempt on the life of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild recalls a notable pronouncement in the form of an interview which he granted two years ago to M. Jules Huret, the well-known journalist. In this statement a correspondent of the "Jewish World" points out, he defended the Individualist standpoint, and strongly warned the Government against meddlesome interference with economic laws. "The law of work," he declared, "is the same for all," and, as one of the hardest-worked men in France, he vehemently protested against the theory that capital was "the work of others." An interesting incident took place at the close of the interview. M. Huret asked him for his views on happiness—whether he thought that riches led to happiness. "Ah, no!" answered the millionaire sadly and slowly, "that would be too glorious ! Happiness is something totally different. I suppose," he added reflectively, "some advantages do attach to money, or people would not give themselves so much trouble to gain it ; but believe me, the truest source of happiness is—work !"

Here is a story of the ex-Governor of Victoria, which the "Realm" tells. One day, while Lord Hopetoun was in the height of his glory as the most popular Governor ever seen in the colonies, three young men entered a barber's shop in South Melbourne. Two of them whispered to the hairdresser that the third was "his Excellency." The supposed Governor was shaved with much pomp and ceremony, and that same evening the following sign appeared in the barber's window :—"Shaving, 3d. With the razor same as I shaved Lord Hopetoun, 6d." From the same authority we take a shooting story showing the little consideration which the Scotch keeper entertains for the amateur sportsman. A novice from the South was out on a moor in the West Highlands the other day, and, having unsuccessfully fired twice at a covey of birds that rose less than twenty yards ahead, he exclaimed excitedly, "It's strange that none of them fell. I'm positive some of them must have been struck." "I dinna doot," returned the keeper, with a sarcastic grin, "that they were struck wi' astonishment at gettin' off sae easy."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 17th September, were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 16th 13 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Standing kharif crops in good condition, but some damage done in places from drought. Harvesting of rice crop commenced in the Ghorabari Taluka. Damage by insects and rats in Sakro, and by insects in the Jati Taluka. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—River normal. Crops generally late and backward, and want of water general. Rabi operations in progress where possible, but limited and isolated till now owing to low and unsteady inundation.

Hyderabad.—River still falling. Branch canals nearly all dry. Kharif outturn in about half the district will be very poor.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Partial failure of kharif crops expected on Desert Canal in taluka Thul. Applications for remissions coming in from landholders on Ghar branches. Four shocks of earthquake at Kandhot in the Kashmore Taluka on 12th.

Thar and Parkar.—Conditions continue unfavourable in the Desert talukas. Emigration on a limited scale has commenced.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th September 1895).—Rain for week maximum at Dholka 1 inch 82 cents, minimum at Viramgam 12 cents ; for season, maximum at Modasa 32 inches 44 cents, minimum at Gogha 18 inches 70 cents ; total rainfall in the Ahmedabad City 28 inches 74 cents. Standing kharif crops in good condition, but more rain still required for rice. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during the week, maximum 3 inches 66 cents at Dohad, minimum 44 cents at Halol ; total for season, maximum 34 inches 57 cents at Godhra, minimum 22 inches 47 cents at Dohad. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 14th September 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Mehmadabad 3 inches 87 cents, minimum at Anand 99 cents, average for the district 2 inches 38 cents ; for season, maximum at Kaira 32 inches 46 cents, minimum at Thasra 24 inches 45 cents, average for the district 28 inches 21 cents. More rain required throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri in flower and doing well. Tobacco sowing progressing in the Borsad Taluka and completed in the remaining six talukas. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 63 cents in Amod, minimum 11 cents in Vagra ; for season maximum 27 inches 14 cents in Broach, minimum 17 inches in Amod. Rain wanted throughout all the talukas. Standing crops in good condition except rice, kodra and bajri crops, which are likely to wither if rain holds off. Sowing of winter jowari and til in progress. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 14th September 1895).—Rain throughout the district, maximum at Chikli 6 inches 30 cents, minimum at Olpad 30 cents ; for season maximum at Bulsar 60 inches 59 cents, minimum at Olpad 20 inches 40 cents. Weeding in progress. More rain wanted for rice crops in the Chorasi, Olpad, Bardoli, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 4 inches 19 cents, average in the district 1 inch 33 cents ; for season at Dhulia 22 inches 87 cents, average in the district 19 inches 70 cents. Good rain lately throughout the district generally. Land being prepared for rabi sowing. State of standing crops generally good owing to the late fall of rain, but stunted in parts of Sindkheda, Nandurbar and Pimpalner. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 16th september 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Malegeon 6 inches 87 cents, minimum at Kalvan 78 cents ; for season at Nasik 24 inches 22 cents. Rain wanted in the Sinnar Taluka. Standing crops good. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 11th, 14th, 15th and 16th : total of week 2·00 inches : total to date 69·63, being 1·99 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 11th and 14th, nil on 19th and 17th, 1° warm on 13th, 4° cool on 15th, and 3° cool on 16th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from east-south-east on 11th, 15th and 17th, from north-east on 12th, from north-north-east on 13th and 14th, and from east on 16th.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 2 inches 48 cents, for season 85 inches 11 cents ; in talukas during week, maximum at Bhiwndi 4 inches 71 cents, minimum at Dahanu 1 inch 39 cents. Transplantation of rice finished. Weeding in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 8 inches 95 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 65 cents at Alibag. Weeding nearly completed. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Meagre rain everywhere, maximum 5 inches 2 cents at Dapoli, minimum 78 cents at Vengurla. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 2 inches 12 cents, for season 22 inches 91 cents ; rain throughout the district during week maximum 6 inches 73 cents at Sirur, minimum 40 cents at Purandhar. Rainfall insufficient in the Deshi portion of the Junnar and Purandhar talukas. Standing crops doing well throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week at Nagar 2 inches 43 cents, for season 18 inches 97 cents ; in talukas during week maximum 5 inches 47 cents at Rahuri, minimum 59 cents at Akola ; for season, maximum 24 inches 40 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 12 inches 13 cents at Akola. The week's rain has been beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of jowari commenced in parts and retarded in others owing to excess of moisture. Reaping of udid and mug in progress. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in two talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain during week, maximum at Pandharpur 4 inches 20 cents, minimum at Malsiras 1 inch 75 cents. Kharif crops doing well. Rabi sowing delayed owing to excessive moisture. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Jowari cheap at Pandharpur.

Satara.—Rain maximum 4 inches 54 cents at Karad, minimum 67 cents at Satara. Standing crops good. Fodder sufficient.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Indi 2 inches 17 cents Bijapur 1 inch 87 cents, Hungund 1 inch 76 cents, Sindgi 1 inch 15 cents, Bagevadi 1 inch 3 cents, 29 to 97 cents in other talukas. Rain seasonable. Standing crops thriving. Sowing of cotton and rabi jowari progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 16 cents at Gokak to 2 inches 90 cents at Murgod ; more wanted, especially in the southern talukas. Weeding operations commenced. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock generally fair. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district except in Hangal, Kod and Mundargi, varying from 2 inches 39 cents in Karajgi to 10 cents in Ranebennur. Standing crops good. More rain much required for the rice crops in the south-west. Sowing of cotton continues.

Kanara.—Light rain during week throughout the district ; more rain wanted. Weeding continued above ghat. Rice crops in ear in some places on coast. Prospects of standing crops and agricultural stock good. Sugarcane and garden crops thriving.

Rajkot.—Watering of sugarcane and weeding operation in progress. Cultivation of soil for rabi crops continues. Rain wanted.

Wadhwan.—Crops pretty good. Rain badly wanted. Weeding of cotton crops in progress.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 2 cents, total 28 inches 83 cents. Agricultural stock fair except in parts of the Kadi Division. Weeding operations completed in Navsari, but continue in the Baroda Division. More rain wanted in all divisions except Amreli, where it has fallen.

INTELLIGENCE received from Massowah, on the Red Sea, states that the experiments made this year in the cultivation of various European crops on the plateau of Abyssinia have so far given very satisfactory results. Cereals have yielded well, and promise great things in the future. The general result of the whole of the experiments points to the conclusion that next year agriculture will show still further progress in the Italian Colony on the Red Sea. The political news is also satisfactory. At all events, the danger of the outbreak of hostilities has been entirely removed for the present year. The Italian authorities will, nevertheless, maintain unrelaxed vigilance. It is apprehended that the present period of tranquility is being utilised by Menelik to make his army better prepared for war. It is rumoured that his forces are to be reorganised, with the help of a number of Russian or French officers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH !"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND THE SENATE.

SOME of the native papers think that Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal made to the University Senate, demands the most careful consideration even from those who are opposed to his views on this point, that is reducing the number of examinations from three to two for the Arts degree. The fact that his motion was rejected only by a narrow majority of six votes shows that the opinion of the Senate is more or less evenly balanced on both sides. The "Gujerati" remarks : "We are not for needlessly lowering the qualifications of graduates. What we complain of is the rigour and stringency of a system that involves criminal waste of youthful energy, leads to intellectual barrenness, and frustrates the very object the University has in view." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes : Though we are not one of those who think with Mr. Ranade that the premature deaths of many a Hindu graduate are principally or solely owing to the great physical strain under which they laboured in their academic or collegiate days, we are in sympathy with his proposal for the needed change in the Arts' courses as at present prescribed. It is, therefore, a matter of regret that it was voted out by a narrow majority of seven at last Friday's meeting of the Senate, after full discussion at two sittings. We suspect, however, that the majority would have been nowhere but for the unexampled wire-pulling and personal canvassing by certain individuals, whose disinterestedness or sincerity in the matter are seriously open to question. Be that as it may, the proposal is in reality so sound that Mr. Ranade should not be discouraged at its present rejection."

THE NEXT VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Some of the vernacular journals have been discussing the probability of Mr. Justice Jardine being nominated the next Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes : "If this report be true, we should congratulate the University and the Bombay community alike on the nomination. In him (Mr. Justice Jardine) the Senate is sure to find an ardent educationalist of broad views on all matters affecting the freedom and independence of our local 'alma mater.' In fact he has all through his career closely identified himself with the cause of educational progress in this country. Our readers cannot be unaware of the great impetus he gave to education in Burma, when acting there in the capacity of Judicial Commissioner. His scheme of a University for that backward province, though not an accomplished fact, bears all the impress of his learning and practical sagacity, tempered by the experience of the real requirements of India in matters of higher education. For the University to have a Vice-Chancellor of his stamp, character, and qualifications is indeed most fortunate, and, we repeat, that if the report be true, we will be rejoiced to see him filling the chair which in the early history of the University, was occupied by such distinguished and sympathising scholars as the late Sir Alexander Grant and the Revd. Dr. Wilson." The "Gujerati" observes : "Mr. Justice Jardine is a well-read English scholar, has a high sense of solemn responsibility, and has always placed before himself a high ideal of judicial and educational excellence. Though a little over-confident in his convictions on certain educational questions, which have latterly engaged the attention of the University, he has more sympathy with native thought and feeling than many Englishmen, and having regard to his long connection with the University, we think Government would be doing glaring injustice to his claims to the Vice-Chancellorship, if they ignored him this time."

THE POLICE AT DHULIA.

The "Gujerati" learns that many of the police and other executive officers were not at Dhulia on the day on which the recent unfortunate fracas is alleged to have taken place. Our contemporary cannot say how far this allegation is true, and remarks : "But if it is, some explanation of their absence is necessary. When the relations of the two communities had become strained, it was scarcely prudent for the officers to stay away from the town on a holiday expedition when the Ganpati processions with their accompaniment of music were more or less certain to arouse an outbreak. Fortunately the Collector was available, on the spot, otherwise there is no knowing what would have happened. We think Government will do well to issue orders, prohibiting executive officers from leaving their head-quarters on important Hindu and Mahomedan holidays, unless they are called away by any serious emergency."

INSPECTORS IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A few of the native papers are glad to find that the Corporation have once more re-affirmed the desirability of utilising the services of qualified medical men and apothecaries as inspectors in the Health Department. While Government, says the "Gujerati," "are blamed for maintaining intact a system of unjust monopoly in the Indian Medical Service to the exclusion of indigenous talent, representatives of the local rate-payers have for so long afforded no encouragement to their own men, when that could have been easily done. It is more than 8 years since the Corporation desired the Municipal executive to avail themselves more largely of the services of medical men, having sanitary knowledge and experience ; but as yet nothing has been done to give effect to it. We are glad to learn that the present Municipal Commissioner is doing his work in a quiet and satisfactory manner, and we join with the Hon. Mr. Mehta in hoping that he will respect the wishes of the Corporation by a judicious combination of qualified as well as practical men in the service of the Health Department." The "Indian Spectator", observes : It is much to be hoped that the resolution, moved by Dr. Jan Mahomed at a recent meeting of the Corporation, and adopted, to the effect that in making future appointments to the Health Department the claims of qualified medical men shall be first considered, may find favour with the executive. We have recommended this course off and on for years ; not because by 'qualified men' we necessarily mean natives and natives alone, but because in these days of competition, and when the sanitary needs of the city are on the increase, it becomes almost a scandal to pitchfork men without any special training into posts that require some sort of medical and sanitary knowledge. How many are the markets, schools, theatres and other places of resort in Bombay—how many chawls and other make-shifts of human habitation, that require looking after closely ? Then, there are bad meat, and fish and milk and other articles of food, being sold unchallenged, which a qualified inspector would not hesitate to condemn."

A SILLY TRAVELLER'S TALE.

Referring to the letter sent to the "Times" by Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan, the "Indian Spectator" remarks :—"H. H. the Aga Khan deserves credit for the plucky way in which he has rescued the memory of his worthy grandfather from the effects of the very clumsy little canard to which it appears to have been victimised. All fair-minded men will read H. H.'s letter in the "Times" with sympathy. He has had serious provocation for this protest. We do not think it is too late even now for the other side to offer the "amende" for the silly traveller's tale to which he gave currency. The story seems to have grown out of a standing joke against the Borah, and even as against that peaceful money-making citizen, it was never, we believe, more than a joke."

"TOO MUCH PETTING AND COAXING."

Somehow or other the Hindu journals cannot shake themselves free of the wrong impression that the British Government have been "petting and coaxing" the Mahomedans at the expense of the other community. The "Subodha Prakash," a Marathi weekly, in referring to the Dhulia riot, remarks : The Mahomedans have proved by their acts that too much petting and coaxing one community at the expense of another, is not the best way of securing peace and loyalty in a country like India. Government may well afford to ignore the direct mischief done to the large community of Hindus by such unwarranted partiality towards their fellow-subjects ; but surely the direct mischief of such partiality tending to create avoidable disloyalty and rowdyism, would in the event of a more deadly injury to the Collector, have been more effective in opening up the eyes of a blind Government. We are not, however, without hopes that even this little incident has shewn to Government that true loyalty and truly peaceful subjects can be had in India not by fostering the mischievous tendencies of one class against the lawful rights of another, but by assuming a truly paternal attitude towards all its subjects alike."

IN conection with the Dundee millworkers' strike, the situation has entirely changed, and everything points to a speedy termination of the struggle. An opportunity to resume work was given in several instances on August 30, with the result that five mills restarted with a full compliment of hands. At many other mills the work people presented themselves, but not in sufficient numbers to work the machinery. At a mass meeting of strikers yesterday afternoon, it was resolved by a large majority to resume work on Monday on the old terms. Meanwhile, the employers have announced that unless the strikers resume work by Friday next, all mills will be closed for an indefinite period.

WHO are the most Conservative people in the world! The people who exhibit the very flower and perfection of the purest Conservatism? Administrator Llewelyn, in a Consular Report just issued, puts in a claim for natives of Gambia. He is always trying to get them to take up new notions from us ; to Europeanise their institution, in fact, just as we used to be asked to Americanise ours. But, says the Aminisirator, they are most conservative and their answer always is:—"Their fathers and grand fathers did it before." "It might be good for white man but not suit Mandingo." And the young children will tell you, "Their fathers and mothers talk Mandingo; why should they learn English !"

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR !—There are many preparations in vogue for removing superfluous Hair more or less injurious to the skin. Pukka Rusma is not among them, but is most certain and effective. Re. 1-2, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Alboin, 649 tons, Captain W Ritchie, will sail to-day for Singapore, in ballast.

THE s s Jubeda, 1,711 tons, Captain J F Tyndall, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Miike Maru, 2,053 tons, Captain F J Brown, will sail to-day for Japan, &c, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain R B Wood, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1017 tons, Captain C Hansen, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE s s Baria, 1,924 tons, Captain T Ostermann, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr and Mrs Feilmann, Mr Bartele, as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C F Hart, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta (31st August) via coast ports, with a general cargo, five second class and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain F J Cruess, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (31st August) via Mombassa Lamoo, and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr G A Gilchrist, Mr J S Morgan, Mr Syed M Maudi and 27 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java 919 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Shopland, and two children Mr Madhowji Thaver and friend, Bai Keasherbai, Mr Hajie Ebrahim Manrie, Mr J Barber, and 10 deck.

THE B I S N Co's, s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (6th September) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 174 horses, and the following passengers :—Captain Montgomery, Mr Ally Frey, Mr A Hamidan, Mr S Rimab, Mr Ally Tahib, Mr E Manib, Mr E Amer, Mr M Khidairy and 90 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,385 tons, Captain F H Seymour, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Col A F Fraser and servant. For Melbourne—Miss Paterson and Lance-Corporal Bershaw. For Shanghai—Mr Abde Ali S M Anik. For Hongkong—Mr J Stones, and Mr S A Busri. For Singapore—Mr M Durgashunker, Mr Vithaljee Dolatram. For Colombo—Miss Dongan, Miss Calder, Mr Lubberis, and two syces, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee and infant, Mr J N Chatterjee and servant, Mr B Maneckjee and Major Sir H Johnson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

New Telegraph Cable in the Entrance to Bassein River.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Bassein, Burma, that a new telegraph cable was laid in 1893 between Diamond Island and Pagoda Point in place of the old one which had become unserviceable. The cable is laid in a N. 26° W or S 26° E direction. The prohibited anchorage for the protection of the cable should be between the following bearings: N E point of Diamond Island S S E. ¾ E. and S. ¾ E.(magnetic) and no vessel should anchor within 1½ miles of the north extreme of Diamond Island."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Mair & Co
C	Miike Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	21-9	Tata & Sons
F	Alecto		Marshall	Hull	24-9	F Muir & Co
G	Grosnover (Bq)	530	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Sidick
H	Safari	878	Gauhe	Zanzibar	28-9	F Hayer
N	Baria	1924	Ostermann	Calcutta	19-9	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	548	Adam	Gulf	19-9	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	513	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3017	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
4	Coromandel	2333	Wheler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
5	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	20-9	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	3511	Henning	China	Not fixed	P & O S N Co
7	Imperator		Nicolich		Not fixed	A L S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	2740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Wardha	2552	Hobson	Calcutta	19-9	M M & Co
12	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Not fixed		E Bates
15	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius	20-9	H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Naderi	1878	Macalister	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Nuddea (s)	Hart	Calcutta, Aug 31.
	Imerator (s)	Nicolich	Trieste, Sept 3.
19	Simla (s)	Grier	Busreh, Sept 6.
	Purulia (s)	Cruess	Zanzibar, Aug 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	R. Rubattino (s)	Parodi	Genoa, &c.
	Ellora (s)	Wood	Calcutta, &c.
	Java (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	Baria (s)	Osterman	Calcutta via Madras.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Alboin, Ritchie, for Singapore.
" King Arthur, Hanson, for Persian Gulf.
" Kaiser-i-Hind, Seymour, for Shanghai.
" Jubeda, Tyndall, for Mauritius.
" Miike Maru, Brown, for Japan.

The steamer Vadala, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Rajpootana s.	Shepherd	Bombay, Aug 23.
	Borneo s	Wibmer	London, Aug 16.
	Endeavour s	Breckon	Batoum, Aug 14.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14.—Steamer Nizam.
Sept. 15.—Steamers Pentakota, Aglaia and Henzada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of London s—61 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy ; 50 cases gingerwine, Phipson and Co.
Clan Macallister s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
Britannia s—2 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—2 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.
Persia s—1 case whisky, Phipson and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—20 cases soap, A L H Seedick.
City of London s—25 cases chimicals, &c, Treacher and Co ; 5 cases plate glass, Tyabally Gunajee.
FROM LONDON.
Coromandel s—5 cases photo materials, 195 cases provisions, &c, and 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 37 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Kurdistan s—1 hogshead brandy, James Connell.
FROM HAMBURG.
Baroda s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Stolzenfels s—4 cases rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.
Australia s—5 drums rectified spirit, W Nurotamdas and Co.
FROM ANTWERP.
Baria s—172 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Formosa s—19 cases cheese, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Marq Bacquehem s—21 bales writing papers, and 6 cases blotting papers, Hussonally Abdoolally ; 34 bales writing papers, M A M Shurufally.
Imperatrix s—5 bales brown papers, Hussonally Abdoolally.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Alecto s—106 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.
FROM CHRISTIANIA.
Alecto s—125 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 50 cases matches, Noor M Dossa.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 11.
Browne, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deolali.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Parker, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Baluch Bn, on duty, from Deolali.
Stack, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavly, on duty, from Deolali.
Peile, Lieut, Bo, R A, off leave, from Kirkee.
White, Lt, Punjab, 16th Bengal Cavly, on duty, from Deolali.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 18.
Ferguson, Surgn-Major, 19th Bo I, off leave, to Mhow.
SEPTEMBER 19.
Stack, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Bo Cavly, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Qarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

2. Lieut. A. J. Peile, R.A., having returned off leave resumes the duties of Adjutant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th September, 1895.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-day (Friday), at the Revolver Range of the 23rd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates :—6 annas for 12 rounds.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "C" :—No. 3707 Vol R. Rare.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. P. P. Gomes, "F" Coy. from 17th September, 1895 to 16th September, 1896.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 19.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir E C K Ollivant, KCIE, ICS, acting Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for one month.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col R I Crawford to act as Commissioner in Sind, during the absence of Sir E C K Ollivant, KCIE, ICS, on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Penton, Dist Supt of Police, is allowed furlough for two months and twenty-nine days in continuation of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, is allowed an extension for one month of the one month's privilege leave granted to him.

Mr G W Hatch, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr T S Hamilton, I C S, acting Dist Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, is granted an extension for six days of the furlough granted to him.

Mr E M Pratt, I C S, acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, is allowed extraordinary leave without pay, in continuation of the furlough on medical certificate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Narayan Lallubhai Desai, Mamlatdar, taluka Kalol, and Magte of the second class in the district of Panch Mahals, to pass sentences of whipping.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Naranji Kuvarji, Mahalkari, petha Jhalod in the district of Panch Mahals, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The following officers, namely :—Azam Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, Head Karkun, taluka Siddapur ; and Azam Sarvottum Sheshgiri Karnad, Head Karkun, taluka Ankola ; are appointed to be Magtes of the third class in the Kanara Dist, and are invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Comdr H B Simpson, R I M, Port Officer, Aden, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Shiwandas Chandumal, retired :—Khan Bahadur Sheik Sadik Ali valad Sher Ali to be fourth grade Depy Collr ; Rao Bahadur Dewanmal Khemchand to be fifth grade Depy Collr ; and Mr C F D'Abreo to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr and to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Shikarpur, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, Chief Inspr of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay and First Assist Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise the powers conferred on a Collector of Customs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of Government the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev L M Haslope, M A, Chaplain of Kirkee, to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev W A Dickins on return from furlough to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji, Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, is granted two months' extension of privilege leave on half pay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major W H Quicke is allowed sick leave for twelve months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England for sixty days on medical certificate. Lieut B J T Levett, Scots Guards, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Governor of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major J W Clarkson to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay during the absence on leave of Bgde Surgn Lieut Col C W MacRury, F R C S.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major C G W Lowdell to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Western Registration Dist, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Surgn Major J W Clarkson giving over charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P P Chandanani, L C E, Ex Engr, Shikarpur Canals, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Begari Canals, in addition to his duties, during the absence of Mr Pinhey.

Mr H Ramannah, B A, L C E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed, an examination in Colloquial Marathi.

RAILWAY.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Willcocks, offg Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, to officiate as Under Secy to Govt in the Public Works Dept, Railway Branch, during the absence of Mr R C Dyson, FCH, Assoc M I C E, on privilege leave.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Ratnagiri has granted twenty days' privilege leave on half pay to Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge of Chiplun.

The District Judge of Ahmedabad granted Rao Saheb Madhavachram Balvachram Hora, Subordinate Judge of Kaira, privilege leave on half pay for sixteen days.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges on H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ramrao Narayan Kadapa alias Bellary a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Dharwar Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

Consequent on the dismissal of Mr. Shankar Chintaman Rajwade, third grade Mamlatdar, the following promotions and appointments are ordered :—Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be third grade Mamlatdar on probation ; Khan Saheb Hafizuddin Zulficaralli, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be probationery fourth grade Mamlatdar ; and Mr Jacob Bapuji, B A, at present doing duty as Survey Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

Consequent on the deputation of Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, second grade Mamlatdar, to the Sangli State, the following promotions and appointment are ordered :—Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar ; Rao Saheb Rangnath Narayan Abhyankar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar ; and Mr Atmaram Khanderao Vaidya to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar.

During the deputation of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Mr Mahadev Rangnath Zate, B A, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar.

The following postings and transfers are ordered :—Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Bhide from Malegaon to Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist ; Rao Saheb Anant Raghunath Modak from Karad in the Satara Dist to Chalisgaon in the Khandesh Dist ; Rao Saheb Atmaram Khanderao Vaidya is posted to the Malegaon Taluka in the Nasik Dist ; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Bhimrao Desai from Dindori in the Nasik Dist to Sangamner in the Ahmednagar Dist, and to exercise first class magisterial powers ; Mr Jacob Bapuji, B A, is posted to the Dindori Taluka in the Nasik Dist ; Rao Saheb Ramchandra Krishna Shahane from Karmala in the Sholapur Dist to Peint in the Nasik Dist ; Rao Saheb Daji Dhonddev Patankar from Chalisgaon in the Khandesh Dist to Karmala in the Sholapur Dist ; Rao Saheb Luxuman Gopal Killedar from Parner in the Ahmednagar Dist to Karad in the Satara Dist ; Rao Saheb Vinayak Vishvanath Lele from Poona City to Pachora in the Khandesh Dist ; Rao Saheb Lakshman Narsinh Ransing from Pachora in the Khandesh Dist to Poona City, and to exercise first class magisterial powers ; and Mr Mahadev Rangnath Zate, B A, is posted to the Parner Taluka in the Ahmednagar Dist.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allen, H, Mrs
Andrade, Thos Hy de
Ayodhya Das Babu
Amsteden, Major P
Baley, H
Brimo, J G
Biville, F G
Bayley, C
Bunnell, H Br
Bird, E
Bachman, A
Baden, R
Bajo, Joseph
Brown, Clara
Bolus
Bell, J R
Bannet, Frank
Brooke, W S, Col
Blake, Major
Batista, Dr A
Crawnes, Mrs
Cosserat, Miss
Cushing, C E
Charles, White and Co
Cenaillon, P
Daver, P F
Delamede
DeCruz, Richmond
Duhan, E M
Durant, H, Mrs
Duke, A L, Mrs
Dalbis, G
De Laisue, Edgar
A Dowing, Capt
Emily, Mrs
Eckert, R M
Ellis, J
E Estang, A N de
Evers, B Surg-Lt-Col
Elias, John
Fraser, F R
Foesman, Leile
Fagan, Mrs
Guriba, B B
Herbert, Mrs
Howard, James
Hosn, W
Hirsch, J
Homes, C P
Hillier, J P
Henton, S E Miss
Hampton, G H
Innes-Ker, A
Jones, J J
Jarey, S
James, J
Jennings, W H
Jamieson, M E
Jacobsohn, C
Jennings, J & Co
Klayman, F
Knapp, C C B
Krishnaram, M
Kaikhusro Dinshawji
Koepapy, M
Langman, A
Leonard, Y G, Prof
Leslie, G Lt-General
Lidstone, C A
Laurie, H E
Lamb, G F
McFerran, J H, Mrs
Murday, J W O
Martin, F
Martin, H
McCullish, J P
Marshall, A Miss
Neill, G R
Neill, W J
O'Connor, M
Ohtoken, Mrs
O'Neill, A R
Pratur, Leon
Pryce, H J, Capt
Pengree, E, Mrs
Paxton, A
Pearson, Mr
Pertatna, L Class
Russell, Willie, Master
Renton, W
Rigneboùrg, R, Madame
Rogers, Miss
Shepard, E F
Searle, F
Spieler, L M
Selverman, Bros
Stoeckel, H
Sharp, P T
Sorabsha & Co
Sorabjee Dadabhai Kapadia
Thompson, J
Taylor, O J
Vieya, F
Whitton, G W
Walker, J
Wilson, H L
Wright, L, Miss
Waite, Mrs

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

CAUTION ! CAUTION ! !

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

AYER'S Hair Vigor
RESTORES COLOR —AND— PROMOTES Abundant Growth OF THE HAIR.
It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.
A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name —Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. RODE & SONS, 16 Green Street., Bombay. HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT
PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.
BEFORE AFTER

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

"FITS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Trade Mark.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

FITS LIKE A GLOVE

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

Stephens' BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Inks

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says :
"Have found it very good indeed."
For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by *GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA* a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE
FRUIT JULIEN
PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

TILES
TILES
TILES
TILES
TILES

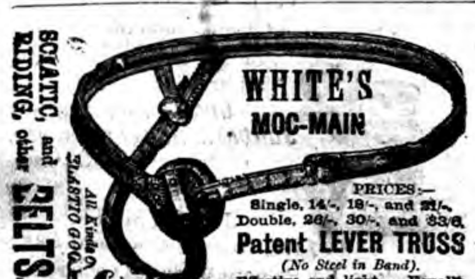
PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÈVÉ & CO.,
GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

APPLY TO
GOOLAM ALI GOOLAM HOOSEN, Esq., and
F. FISCHER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Agent for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS



SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS,
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.

WHITE'S
MOC-MAIN

PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 33/6.

Patent LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel in Band).

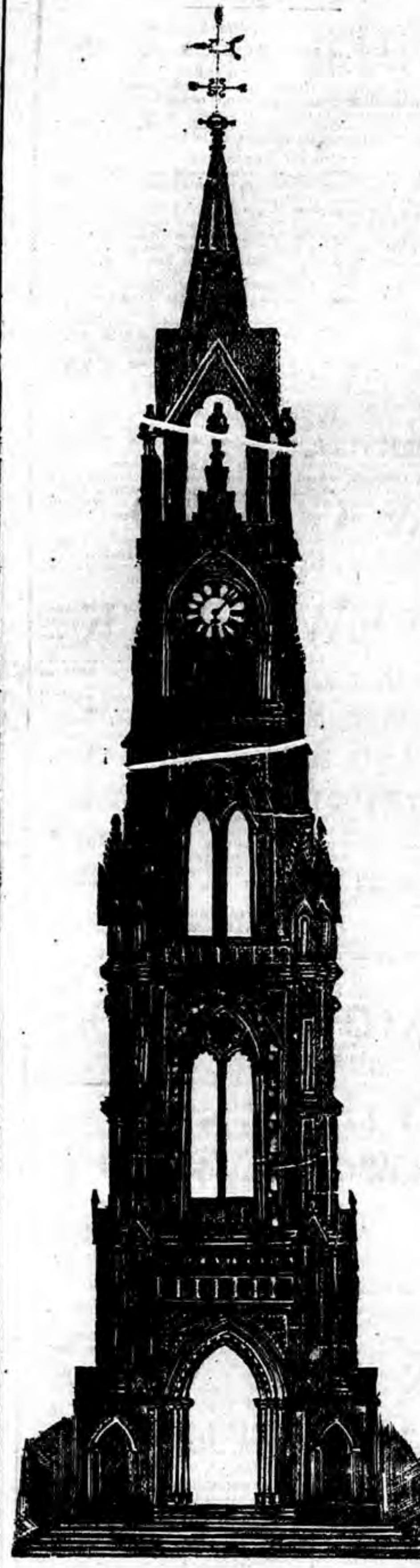
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

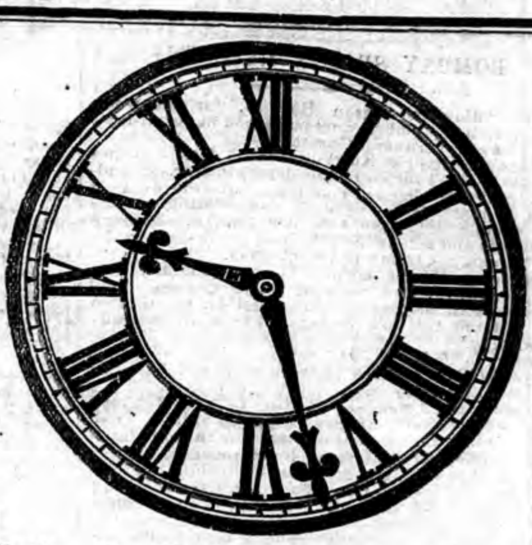
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN

Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.

J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

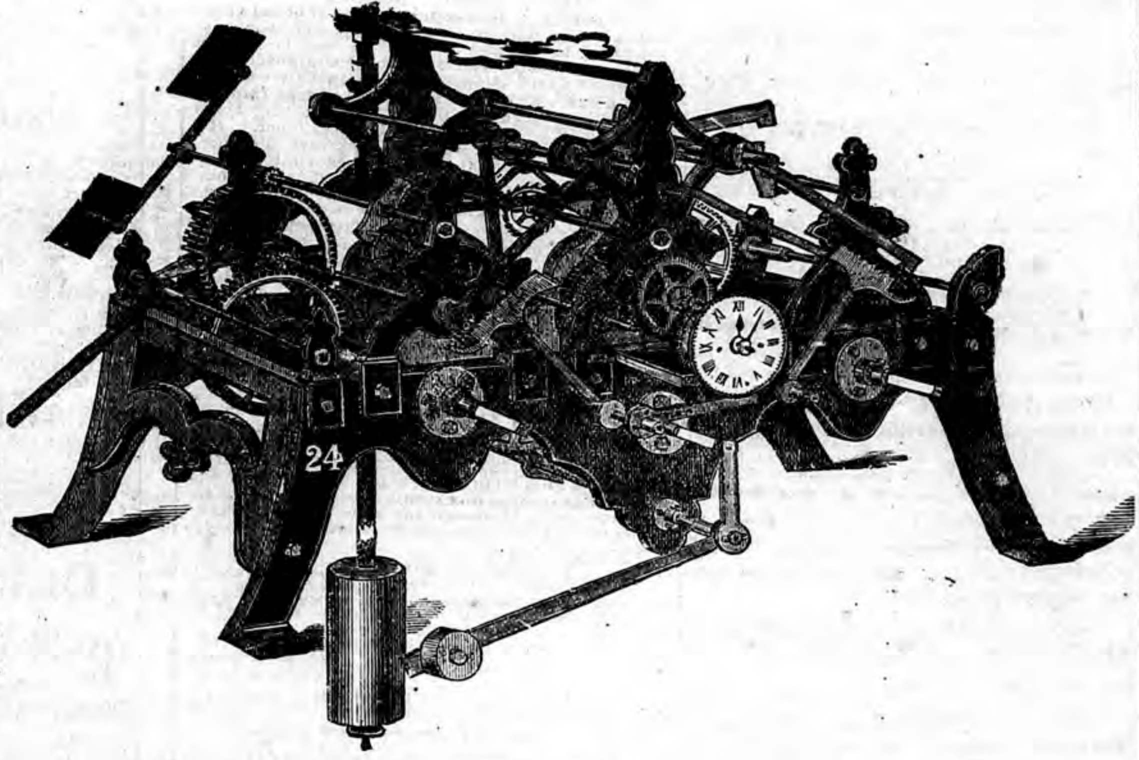
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.





The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD HB PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD HB PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

DINNEFORDS

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

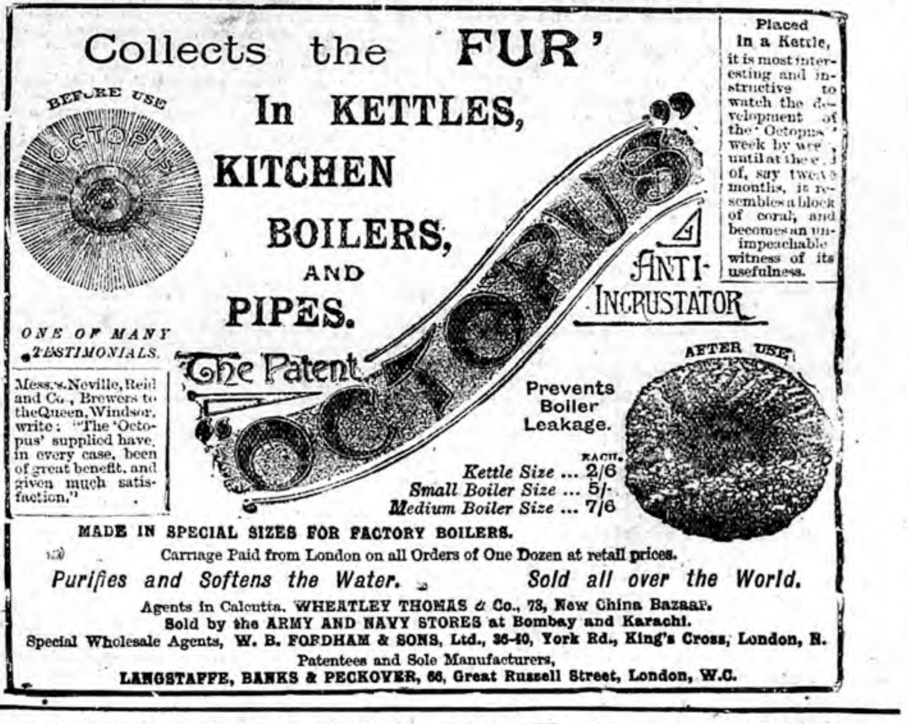
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

TRADE MARK

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.



Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

NOTICES.

For the **LANGUOR** and **EXHAUSTION** caused by **SUMMER HEAT.**

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
AND
DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!

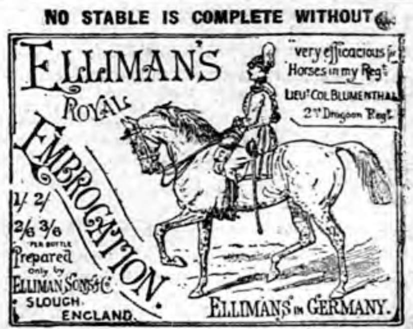
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.

USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY, AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

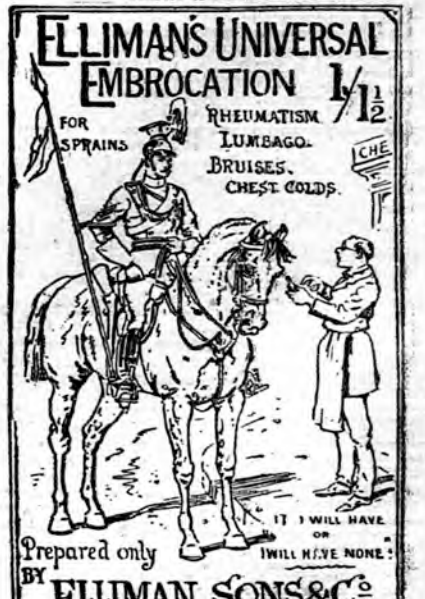
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt"
LIEUT. COL. BLUMENTHAL
2nd Dragoon Regt.
1/- 2/- 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUGH. ENGLAND.
ELLIMAN'S in GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH ENGLAND.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.